Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of Attorney General

Annual Report

For the period April 1, 1983, to
March 31, 1984

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT

For the period April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1984

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The Honourable ROBERT GORDON ROGERS, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The annual report of the Ministry of Attorney General of the province for the period April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1984, is herewith respectfully submitted.

HONOURABLE BRIAN R. D. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
May, 1985

The Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Ministry of Attorney General for the period April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1984.

This is the third annual report to reflect a unified ministry of justice. Some of the branches, boards, and commissions reported here are required by statute to report through you annually to the legislature.

This is not a substitute for those reports. Those branches, boards, and commissions will, in the ordinary way, as is required, file an annual report.

E. N. (Ted) HUGHES, Q.C.
Deputy Attorney General

Ministry of Attorney General
Victoria, B.C.
May, 1985

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Introduction

Fiscal 1983/84 was a year for increasing productivity and improving methods for meeting the increasing demands for justice services within the ministry.

Improving service delivery by adding new facilities and modernizing existing facilities, streamlining systems, and privatizing certain public services were the dominant features of many ministry activities:

The Facilities Management Unit successfully managed the ministry's capital budget of $57.8 million at a savings of $1.75 million in 1983/84. New courthouses were completed in Grand Forks, Ashcroft, Port Alberni, and North Vancouver, and construction of a new, $28-million courthouse in Kamloops was well along, with completion expected for September, 1984; the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre (VPSC) became operational August 2, 1983, as the first stage in a long-term program to phase out the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC); and modernization of Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre continued, completion of the second phase expected for November, 1984, and the final phase for September, 1986.

Installation of mini-computers at LMRCC and VPSC resulted in staff efficiencies, improved management information, instant access to operational information, and improved overall administration of the institutions; the Provincial Court Case Processing System at Vancouver was enhanced to include witness management and trial scheduling, and expanded to the major courts in the Lower Mainland; development of the Automated Case Tracking System for the Supreme Court was started, registration for land titles was automated in the Victoria Land Title Office, and it is anticipated that the remaining Land Title offices will be connected to the computer network within the next two years, enhancing the level of service to the public; the Criminal Justice Branch developed an automated method of printing informations, and a quality-control process involving police reports resulted in resource and financial savings by reducing the number of police hours at trials; and modernization of the control, capacity, response, and security features of the Public Trustee's Office accounting system was substantially completed.

Court reporting services were developed in the private sector, and Crown counsel expanded use of contracts and made greater use of private bar in criminal prosecutions. Initiatives were taken by the Corrections Branch to utilize services in the private sector, including chaplaincy services, nursing services, attendance centre programs, food programs, and community service order programs.

The ministry was also heavily involved throughout the year with planning, preparation, and negotiations with the federal government for the new federal *Young Offenders Act*, to be enacted April 2, 1984. Activities included:

- negotiations with the federal government for improved funding for juvenile correctional facilities;
- development of policy regarding Crown counsel screening procedures and use of alternatives to prosecutions of young offenders;
- development of *Young Offenders (British Columbia) Act* to complement federal legislation;
- development of automated information systems required by the federal act for records tracking and destruction;
- planning for a comprehensive community sector training program in 1984; and
- provision of a series of province-wide seminars, in conjunction with the RCMP, for the entire police community.

In addition to the *Young Offenders (British Columbia) Act*, the legislature enacted seven bills reflecting the ministry's continuing commitment to legislative reform. Highlights of some of these enactments include:

(a) amendments to the *County Court Act* increasing the monetary jurisdiction from $25,000 to $50,000, and giving discretion to the Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court to order certain types of actions heard in the County Court, even though they may exceed the monetary jurisdiction of the court;

(b) amendments to the *Supreme Court Act* providing for designation of official court reporters by the Attorney General and empowering the Attorney General to make regulations respecting official reporters and validating designations of official reporters;

(c) amendments to the *Court Order Enforcement Act* providing that foreign judgements for loss or injury caused by asbestos cannot be enforced in the province;

(d) amendments to the *Builders Lien Amendment Act, 1984*, extending the act to cover equipment renters, and reducing the amount of holdback monies related to a contract from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; and

(e) amendments to the *Law and Equity Act* allowing annuitants under the RRSPs and RRIFs to designate beneficiaries without having to do so by means of a will. The ministry also continued its efforts to improve services at the community level. A major review of crime prevention policy and practice was completed by a ministry task force, and a police advisory committee was constituted to coordinate crime prevention at the community level. In early 1984, the ministry began an initiative to develop and coordinate improved services for victims of crime in the province. A spouse assault policy was developed and review and development of policy regarding child sexual abuse was undertaken.

Justice Services

Police Services Branch

The Police Services Branch consists of four divisions reporting directly to the Assistant Deputy Minister. These are Police Services Policy Division, Policing Programs Division, Security Programs Division, and the Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit. Three additional police organizations have an administrative relationship with the Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services: "E" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; British Columbia Police Commission; and the Police Academy at the Justice Institute of British Columbia.

Responsibilities: The Police Services Branch is responsible, under the authority of the Attorney General of the province, for the effective protection of life, property, and the reduction of crime. In this role, there is a general responsibility to superintend the policing of the *Criminal Code of Canada*, the offence provisions of provincial statutes, and the general discharge of the policing role of the more than 6,400 police, including auxiliary and reserve police, serving British Columbia.

Developments: In 1983/84, regular meetings were held between the Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services, and the commanding officer of "E" Division, RCMP, to discuss policy initiatives with respect to provincial police services. Meetings were also held with the municipal chief constables in their municipalities.

A number of committees were formed in 1983/84 to coordinate both enforcement and public activity in a number of high priority areas, including the Continuing Committee for Traffic Safety, Crime Prevention Steering Committee, Victim Services Steering Committee, and the Expanded Kootenay Committee on Intergroup Relations. Each of these committees has been active in developing and implementing new initiatives in their respective areas.

Police Services Policy Division

In 1983/84, the division continued to review regionalization of police services throughout the province with specific reference to RCMP policed areas. As a result, a pilot project on regional policing may be implemented later in 1984.

The division also reviewed proposed major amendments to the *Police Act* and, also, in the establishment of provincial policing priorities for 1984/85.

Work is continuing in such areas as the development of a new provincial policy for maintenance of provincial prisoners, as well as a review of policing standards and policing facilities around the province.

Policing Programs Division

The Policing Programs Division incorporates the following programs:

CounterAttack — Drinking-Driving
Traffic Safety
Crime Prevention
Crime Victim Services
Reserve-Auxiliary Police

The primary goal of this division is to encourage all parts of the community, in concert with the police, to assume greater responsibility for traffic safety, the prevention of crime, and services for the victims of crime.

CounterAttack

Initiated by the Attorney General in 1977 in conjunction with the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, this program has the objective of reducing alcohol-related road traffic accidents resulting in bodily injuries.

The systems approach adopted by CounterAttack brings together police enforcement, public information, education, community involvement, research, and legislative activities.

CounterAttack's objective is addressed by focusing on short- and long-term goals. The visible police presence on the roads enforcing the law also deters drinking-driving. Public

information helps amplify this activity and enhances the deterrent effect of enforcement. The short-term goal of removing current drinking drivers from the road, particularly at high risk periods, is effected by such strategies.

Since 1977, an average of almost 20,000 vehicles per month have been stopped in drinking-driving road checks supported by CounterAttack BATmobiles. The number of vehicles checked reaches over 50,000 per month in the December/January periods.

In a recent province-wide survey of persons 16 years of age and older, 85 per cent viewed drinking-driving as a very serious problem, 25 per cent wanted more public education on the subject, and 15 per cent wanted more drinking-driving road checks.

A nation-wide survey in late 1983 showed that British Columbia was the province that most supported police road-check activities and also had the most experience with them. 98 per cent of those interviewed supported police spot checks for drinking drivers and 73 per cent had actually been stopped at a police road check.

Since 1977, an increasing number of initiatives have been taken to meet the essential longer-term goal of change in individual and societal attitudes and behavior about drinking-driving. The foundation of a province-wide network of community leaders is now well laid. CounterAttack's school, student, and community programs now in place are part of a comprehensive traffic safety education process that rivals any in North America. Programs are in various stages of development and implementation in industry, health services, police, and other groups.

Research since 1977 provides a very conservative estimate that drinking-driving and, thus, drinking-driving charges and accidents would be an average of at least 10 per cent higher each year had no countermeasures been implemented. This, in turn, translates into a saving to 30 lives, 850 injuries, and $10 million per year.

1983 Highlights

- 500 delegates attended the fourth provincial Youth Leaders Conference.
- 45 individuals and schools were successful in competing for CounterAttack traffic safety awards.
- Quarterly meetings with senior police traffic supervisors were held to plan and evaluate province-wide enforcement strategies.
- New radio and television CounterAttack messages were produced for airing under the B.C. Broadcasters' Alcohol Education Program.
- Analysis of road traffic accidents and subsequent printing and dissemination of 12 research reports contributed to the more precise identification of the role of alcohol in accidents resulting in bodily injury.

Traffic Safety

The Police Services Branch provides leadership and a staffing resource to the government's advisory committee, the Continuing Committee for Traffic Safety (CCTS).

The committee comprises senior officials from the Ministries of Attorney General, Transportation and Highways, and Health, the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC), the RCMP, the Vancouver and Victoria Police Departments, and the B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police. The committee reports through the Attorney General to the Minister of Transportation and Highways, the Minister of Health and the Minister responsible for ICBC.

In its first full year of operation, the CCTS has facilitated the coordination of police traffic law enforcement in the Lower Mainland and southern Vancouver Island, monitored the enforcement and accident incidents in the province, and identified and undertaken the coordination of planning and implementation of major traffic safety program initiatives.

Police Services Branch

Crime Prevention

During 1983, a major review of crime prevention policy and practice was completed by a ministry task force.

A crime prevention policy and implementation plan was approved by the ministry. The Crime Prevention Steering Committee was established, made up of representatives from each branch of the ministry, the Community Policing Branch of the RCMP, and the director of the federal Solicitor General's regional Consultation Centre. Additionally, a Police Advisory Committee was inaugurated, with representatives from the RCMP Community Policing Branch, crime prevention officers from each of the independent municipal police forces, and a staff member from the Solicitor General's regional Consultation Centre. These groups have regular meetings to coordinate crime prevention at the community level as well as policy implementation within the ministry.

In 1983, the Crime Prevention Unit was transferred from the B.C. Police Commission to the Police Services Branch. The services provided by the unit include: the coordination of provincial police crime prevention programs; the development and standardization of resource materials; liaison with the Justice Institute and Solicitor General's Consultation Centre; and instruction at the B.C. Police Academy for basic crime prevention and advanced training programs.

The B.C. Crime Prevention Association, a broad-based volunteer agency which draws its members from all elements of the community and police, has been supported by the ministry during the current year and, together with the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has co-funded the prestigious *Prevention* magazine and the association's crime prevention workshops for police and community practitioners.

Crime Victim Services

During this year, several initiatives in relation to victim issues were undertaken or completed by this branch.

The wife assault policy was developed by a committee representing the Police Services, Corrections, and Policy Planning branches of the ministry. Implementation began at the end of March and is being supported by the development of public and staff educational materials, funded in part by the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Department of Justice. An extensive monitoring and evaluation of this policy implementation is being planned, again in conjunction with the federal ministries.

A review and development of justice system policy in relation to child sexual abuse was undertaken in July involving representatives of the Police Services, Criminal Justice, Corrections, and Policy Planning branches. A final report will be made and considered late in 1984.

The appointment of a ministry victim services coordinator was made early in 1984, marking the beginning of an initiative to develop and coordinate improved services for victims of crime in the province. A ministry Victim Services Steering Committee has been set up with representation from each branch of the ministry and chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services Branch. Several police-based victim projects exist and others are in the process of being established.

The federal-provincial Task Force on Justice for Victims of Crime produced a final report in June, 1983, containing 79 recommendations which will provide a focus for provincial victim initiatives during the coming year. British Columbia's representative on the federal-provincial working group, set up to implement the task force report, has been appointed co-chairman of the group.

Reserve/Auxiliary Police Program

During 1983/84, the program became very active, with the 12 municipal police departments participating with increased interest. In addition, in 1983, the RCMP removed the moratorium on recruitment of auxiliary constables, and an extensive program of recruiting and

training was undertaken. As a result, by the end of 1984, the province and the municipalities of B.C. will enjoy the volunteer services of approximately 300 reserve police constables deployed with the 12 municipal police departments and approximately 1,200 auxiliary police constables deployed with the RCMP.

A number of systems have been introduced to control and monitor each police department's participation. Engagement and training standards have been developed and are now in use. The program is expected to undergo further modification and upgrading in the forthcoming year as a result of ongoing evaluation by the ministry.

Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit

The Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit (CLEU), established in 1974 as a weapon against organized criminal activity, is made up of a Policy Board, Policy Analysis Section, and the Joint Forces Operation (JFO). The Policy Board, which is responsible for the policy direction of CLEU, is under the chairmanship of the Deputy Attorney General.

Policy Analysis Section

Responsibilities: The Policy Analysis Section comprises three separate units: Strategic Planning, Systems and Research, and Administration. Composed entirely of civilians, the division is responsible for such duties as in-house administration; coordinating, developing, and analyzing the product of strategic intelligence; researching potential criminal problem areas; and distributing information to develop more public and police awareness.

Developments: The division continued its offensive on organized and major criminal activity by conducting 73 separate studies and preparing classified reports. Among problem areas studied were:

(a) the infiltration of major organized crime figures from Eastern Canada and Europe;

(b) encroachment by organized crime groups;

(c) the development of profiles designed in part to assist in impeding the flow of hard narcotics from Europe;

(d) money laundering;

(e) major bank robberies;

(f) the video pornography business in British Columbia;

(g) advance-fee swindles; and

(h) loansharking.

An evaluation of the American *Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Statute* from a Canadian perspective resulted in the formation of the Federal-Provincial Study Group on Enterprise Crime. CLEU continued its involvement in the project with a representative being instrumental in the preparation of two issue papers and the group's final report.

The division also worked closely with police and regulatory agencies, took part in crime prevention and public awareness programs, supplied analytical expertise and information assistance for police investigations, and conducted a financial investigation course for members of police and regulatory agencies.

Joint Forces Operation

Responsibilities: There are two JFO units, one based in Vancouver and the other in Victoria.

The Vancouver-based JFO is under the direction of a Joint Management Team composed of the director of CLEU, the Vancouver City Police deputy chief constable in charge of staff operations, and the RCMP assistant commissioner in charge of operations for "E" Division. Target investigations are selected by the Team. Two inspectors, one seconded from the Vancouver City Police and the other from the RCMP, are responsible for the daily activities of the JFO unit.

A smaller Vancouver Island JFO unit, located in Victoria, is led by one inspector seconded from a municipal police department in the Greater Victoria area. Target selection is

conducted by a management team comprised of senior municipal and RCMP officers.

Developments: The activities of four narcotic importation rings were halted by the efforts of the Vancouver-based JFO: one involving the smuggling of heroin from Belgium into B.C., and the other three involving marijuana and cocaine brought into the province from the U.S. Also investigated were such crimes as burglary, arson, homicide, robbery, fraud, extortion, and embezzlement. The unit made 60 arrests during the past year, bringing the arrest total to 1,103 since 1974.

The Victoria JFO unit was instrumental in destroying a criminal organization importing heroin and cocaine for the illicit market on Vancouver Island. Twelve suspects were arrested in B.C., the U.S., and Panama City. The unit also halted the activities of a ring involved in the processing and trafficking of psilocybin with the arrests of nine persons in B.C., Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Forty-three arrests during the year on all investigated cases brought the unit's total to 368 since 1975.

Security Programs Division

Responsibilities:

(a) licensing and inspection of firearms businesses;

(b) issuance of firearms acquisition certificates; and

(c) licensing and regulation of the security agencies industry, which includes security guards and patrols, private investigators, locksmiths, alarm sales personnel, security consultants, and armored car companies.

Developments: The Firearms and Special Services Division recently underwent a change of name and became the Security Programs Division. It administered the issuance of 17,000 firearms acquisition certificates and licensed or renewed existing licences of 570 firearms businesses. In addition, 300 businesses were licensed to sell only ammunition. There are almost 119,000 firearms acquisition certificates now recorded in the office's central filing system.

During 1983/84, the division inspected all licensed firearms businesses, with the exception of several in remote areas that were inspected by the RCMP During that period of time, the division issued 550 security business licences under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*. This division is responsible for administering any security-oriented programs introduced in the ministry.

Criminal Justice Branch

In 1983/84, this branch comprised six regions, each with a regional Crown counsel reporting directly to the assistant deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice Branch. Five regions have district Crown counsels reporting to their respective regional Crown counsel.

Responsibilities:

(a) operating Crown counsel services throughout the province for the prosecution of criminal cases, provincial statutes, and many municipal bylaws in the trial and appellate courts of the province and in the Supreme Court of Canada;

(b) advising government on matters of criminal law and enforcement;

(c) initiating, developing, and implementing research and analysis of policy and procedures in matters relating to criminal law and enforcement;

(d) analysing new and established legislation;

(e) participating on committees and task forces on matters pertaining to criminal law and the criminal justice system;

(f) providing administrative support necessarily incidental to the preceding, including interprovincial transfer of criminal charges and probation orders, preparation of orders-in-council, and responses to inquiries from the public.

The assistant deputy Attorney General, Criminal Justice, has within the Criminal Justice Branch the administrative responsibility for the Order-in-Council Patients Review Board, and the Film Classification Division.

Developments:

1. The Ministerial Case Management Evaluation Task Force was established in June, 1980, to evaluate administrative procedures and programs and effect improvement in the management of the increased number of cases coming before the courts.

   Recommendations taken from the final report have resulted in the development of an automated method of printing informations.

2. A quality control process in which all police reports are examined by Crown counsel prior to the swearing of the information has been implemented throughout the province. This has resulted in resource and financial savings by reducing the number of police hours at trials.

3. The past year has seen a considerable expansion in the use of contracts for Crown counsel, with greater use of the private bar in criminal prosecutions being encouraged. The Crown counsel system is being diversified and will benefit not only from a highly-trained and professional permanent Crown counsel staff, but also from the use of those lawyers outside the public service.

4. The Motor Vehicle Task Force, established in 1978, submitted its report in November, 1980, together with a draft *Motor Vehicle Act*. The majority of its 21 recommendations dealt with sanctions and the procedures for processing traffic violations.

   Government accepted the task force's recommendations and the *Offence Amendment Act*, 1982, and the *Motor Vehicle Amendment Act*, 1982, respectively were given third reading in the fall, 1981, session of the legislature. Major provisions of these bills were made effective on September 1, 1982.

   Of particular interest, an amendment to the *Motor Vehicle Act* requiring suspected impaired drivers to give samples of their blood for analysis and creating a provincial offence for driving over .08 blood alcohol level became effective on October 1, 1983.

5. At the Uniformity Conference in 1979, British Columbia proposed the establishment of a task force to restructure and rewrite the *Criminal Code* of Canada. Late in 1980, the federal cabinet authorized the comprehensive and accelerated review of criminal law and approved the additional resources required. It is expected that the review will provide Parliament and the Canadian people with a modern *Criminal Code* that is clear and simple so that the criminal law will be understandable and its procedures consistent.

Work is underway on Phase 1, the formulation of recommendations under the auspices of the Law Reform Commission of Canada, and on Phase 2, formal government decision-making, with the federal government seeking the considered opinions of the provinces on matters relating to the administration of criminal law. Phase 3 is the legislative implementation stage.

A number of legislative initiatives which have resulted from this review process are under consideration. These include the proposals pertaining to theft and fraud, juries, contempt of court, sentencing, and search warrants. Provincial concerns over the legislative thrust of some of the proposals have been directed to the federal government through the usual consultative process.

6. Members of the Criminal Justice Branch act on various committees, including the Provincial Young Offenders Act Implementation Team, which is continuing its analysis of the federal *Young Offenders Act* and complementary provincial legislation and policies. With the proclamation of the new act, a Crown counsel screening policy and procedure has been adopted which is expected to result in the same level of quality control currently in place in adult courts. The ramifications of the *Young Offenders Act* are extensive.

   Other committees include the Victim Assistance Committee and committees examining the problems of child sexual abuse, wife assault, and crime prevention. Federal-provincial committees include those examining enterprise crime and criminals profiting from published accounts of their crimes.

7. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms continues to have a significant impact upon the enactment and enforcement of the law. The Supreme Court of Canada is just beginning to render its judgments on the charter, and Criminal Justice Branch members are required to remain current on trial and appellate court decisions on the charter's impact upon the criminal justice system.

Film Classification Division

Responsibilities: The *Motion Picture Act* of 1979 is the authority under which this division operates. All pictures to be shown to the public must first be submitted to the director for examination so that they may be classified. The three categories of classification are GENERAL, MATURE, and RESTRICTED. A warning indicating the possibly objectionable content of a film may be assigned as part of the classification. The director has the authority to refuse approval and to order eliminations in any picture. All advertising connected with these pictures must be approved by the director, who may add any words of explanation that she feels are required for information to the public.

Licences to operate theatres and film exchanges are issued by this division and are subject to the usual conditions with respect to suspensions, duration, and transference of ownership. Theatres are inspected annually. The RCMP often are asked to perform these inspections on behalf of the director.

If a distributor or exhibitor is dissatisfied with a decision made by the director concerning the approval or classification of a film or the issuance, suspension, or cancellation of a licence, he has the right to appeal to a board established under the *Motion Picture Act*. The appeal board consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Developments: A new category, 14 YEARS LIMITED ADMISSION, has been in effect experimentally since March 16, 1983. This category was developed in recognition of the number of films which were made for the teenage market and which contained material suitable for teenagers but not for younger children. Like the RESTRICTED category, the 14-years classification contains an accompaniment clause: those under the age of 14 may not attend unless accompanied by a responsible adult. In 1983/84, a total of 24 films were passed under this category.

During the same fiscal year, 875 films (1,081 in the 82/83 budget period) were

viewed. Of these films, three were banned from public exhibition, and 91 had eliminations made in them as a condition of approval.

The revenue collected was down from the previous fiscal year, as illustrated in the following revenue comparison chart:

Revenue Source	1982/83	1983/84
Inspection Fees	195,823.50	194,455.00
Motion Picture Licences	13,775.00	12,900.00
Film Exchange Licences	12,759.00	9,584.00
Totals	**222,357.50**	**216,939.00**

Part of the decline is due to the decrease in the number of first and copy prints, as shown by the figures for inspection fees. More significant, however, is the decrease in Motion Picture Theatre Exchange licences. Seventeen theatres did not renew their licences in January, 1984. The saturation of video tapes for home viewing with early release dates has affected those situations where pictures play after their runs in larger centres, such as Vancouver and Victoria. Often, a picture will be booked for upcountry at the same time the neighborhood video outlets are receiving video prints of that picture. A $3-or-less rental fee for an unlimited number of people viewing a video print is more attractive — particularly for families — than the $3-$5 per person admission-cost of a theatre.

The closing of 17 theatres in British Columbia is the beginning of a change in the nature and dispersion of film product.

Court Services Branch

Court Services provides administrative services to all courts in the province and the judiciary, including the Provincial, County, and Supreme courts, and the Court of Appeal.

Responsibilities: The Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Court Services is responsible to the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal, Chief Justice of the Supreme and County courts, and the Chief Judge of the Provincial court for matters of judicial administration. He is responsible to the Attorney General for all other matters of administration connected to the courts, under the amended *Provincial Court Act*, 1980, the *Supreme Court Act*, 1976, and the *Court of Appeal Act*, 1979.

Three major areas of service are provided:

Court Administration provides a variety of services in the approximately 80 court locations throughout the province, including:

(a) answering inquiries from the public and persons within the justice system;

(b) preparing and entering court files and preparing court lists;

(c) entering and controlling exhibits used as evidence in the courts;

(d) providing clerical staff for the courts; and

(e) handling money ordered for payment to the court to cover fines, tickets, bail, family maintenance, and other trust items.

In most areas of the province, the registries are integrated to serve all levels of courts, including the B. C. Court of Appeal, which sits in Vancouver and Victoria.

Sheriff Services provides deputy sheriffs to all levels of courts. They are peace officers and have all the powers and responsibilities associated with that position. Their duties include:

(a) service of criminal and civil documents;
(b) court security;
(c) jury administration (Supreme and County court);
(d) escort of accused and convicted persons;
(e) seizure of goods or chattels; and
(f) assistance to the superintendent of motor vehicles.

Reporting Services provides official court reporters and court recorders for taking and maintaining verbatim transcripts of all proceedings in Provincial, County, and Supreme courts in B.C., as well as coroners' court. They are also responsible for recording pretrial civil processes and other official government proceedings where verbatim transcripts are required.

Developments:

1. CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Provincial court activity in 1983 followed normal monthly fluctuations, except in November when activity was affected by the labor dispute which occurred during the first two weeks of the month. Trials were remanded for longer than usual time periods in anticipation of the strike and some trials were unable to proceed because witnesses were not in attendance. The number of new *Criminal Code*/federal statute cases decreased by 3.5 per cent from the previous year, but the number of new provincial traffic cases rose by 2.4 per cent. The total number of criminal cases completed was 0.3 per cent higher than in previous years.

Despite limited resources and the two-week labor dispute, however, efforts to reduce the volume of cases delayed resulted in 1.4 per cent fewer cases than at the end of the previous year. Cases delayed over 180 days were up 4 per cent, but cases delayed between 91 and 180 days and cases pending between one and 90 days were down 2 per cent.

Juvenile court showed a volume of 5 per cent in new juvenile deliquency cases.

Family court showed a volume increase of 30 per cent in new *Family Rela-*

tions Act (FRA) cases. The new FRA cases have doubled in volume from 1981. New Family and Child Services Act cases were down 3 per cent from 1982, but up 32 per cent from 1981.

Small claim court volume of new actions commenced was down 14 per cent from the previous year, but trials scheduled were 10 per cent higher due to the carry-over of trials from 1982. The volume of actions commenced was still 6 per cent higher than the 1981 volume.

Superior Court activity was down from the previous year, except for an increase in new criminal cases and a 30 per cent increase in bankruptcy cases. Bankruptcy cases have increased 150 per cent in the past two years.

Superior Court	1983 Compared to 1982
	%
New Criminal Cases	up 4
New Civil Cases	down 8
Divorce	down 13
Probate	down 2
Adoption	down 5
Bankruptcy	up 30

Divorce cases continue to drop. Civil cases are still 31 per cent higher than 1981, and the larger volume of cases is reflected in a greater number of trials now and within the next two years.

2. FACILITIES

During 1983, the capital construction program continued with the completion of the following facilities:

Project	Cost
	$
Grand Forks Law Courts —heritage restoration of the one-courtroom facility	1,829,000
Ashcroft Law Courts —new two-courtroom facility	1,143,000
Port Alberni Law Courts —new three-courtroom facility	3,564,000
North Vancouver Courthouse —new five-courtroom facility	6,912,000

Official opening ceremonies were held for the court houses in Ashcroft and North Vancouver.

The major project under construction is the new 13-courtroom Kamloops Law Courts, at a cost of $28,278,000. It is expected that the building will be occupied early in September, 1984. Due to restraint, construction of other facilities has been severely curtailed.

3. RESTRUCTURE

Since operation of the courts became the responsibility of the Ministry of Attorney General in 1974, Court Services has reorganized twice: 1977 and 1979. A third restructure is being considered, predicated by external as well as internal factors. Fiscal restraint is a priority of government and it is, therefore, the responsibility of the director of Court Services to ensure that the organization is as lean, effective, and efficient as possible. A study of the current organization was commenced, for a planned restructure during summer of 1984.

4. PRIVATIZATION OF COURT REPORTERS

In response to the government's stated intention to reduce the size of the public service, all programs within Court Services were reviewed from the perspective of reduction, elimination, or privatization. Court reporters are unique within the public service in that they receive a significant portion of their income directly from the general public. They have been paid salaries as public servants in order to report the proceedings within the courts of British Columbia. They then transcribe these proceedings and sell the transcripts to members of the public. In addition, they report examinations for discovery, for which they are paid an hourly-rate by members of the bar, and sell the transcripts as supplementary income.

Since court reporters were already receiving a significant portion of their income from the

private sector, the decision was taken to privatize the whole program. Court reporters who were members of the public service were offered contracts on a per diem rate for reporting in the courts. In addition, the regulations applying to the transcript rates were amended. The regulations pertaining to examinations for discovery were deleted and the private market will determine the rates paid. The transcript rates applying to court proceedings have been increased.

A number of reporters have signed the contract offered and negotiations are underway with a number of other reporters. It is expected that this program will be privatized by the end of June, 1984.

5. OPERATIONAL AUDITS

These have now been formally structured in an annual plan that provides for a specific number of audits per year. These audits review various programs, functions, and geographic units around the province, and include both financial and statistical audits. The results of these audits are given to the director of Court Services and the regional manager for the unit concerned in the form of a written report.

6. MANUALS PROGRAM

The manuals coordinator is responsible for the development, editing, publishing, and updating of all Court Services manuals.

The primary purpose of each manual is to function as a reference aid to correct policy and procedure. The manual also functions as a training aid for new employees. In meeting these purposes, the manuals also assist in standardizing procedures in Court Services offices throughout the province.

Developments in the manuals program during 1983/84 include:

A. Distribution of the following new manuals:

Orientation Manual

New Information Manual

Court Recorders Training Manual

Court Recorders Training Supervisors Guide

Witness Notification (Vancouver) Manual

Revenue Section (Administrative Accounting Manual)

Young Offenders Act Manual (interim version)

B. A new Traffic Systems Manual, to be distributed just prior to proclamation of the *Motor Vehicle Amendment Act*.

7. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Court Services can report considerable progress in achieving its staff development objectives in 1983.

A competency-based training program for court recorders was successfully developed and implemented. Recorders can now be trained on the job by the supervisors who are accountable for the quality and quantity of work these recorders produce. The training program was developed at relatively low cost, and will be useful for many years in the future. It enables Court Services to operate a standardized program and level of service across the province without the necessity of bringing staff long distances to a central training location. The program also has built-in evaluation mechanisms which will ensure that appropriate changes are made as and when required.

The program materials have been requested by other jurisdictions, including the United States, the western Canadian provinces, and the Yukon Territory. Letters from these jurisdictions have described the program as the finest electronic recording training program on this continent.

The development of a similar training program for deputy sheriffs was begun during the year and is expected to be completed and implemented during the summer of 1984.

In addition to these technical training activities, Court Services has experienced considerable satisfaction in the development and implementation of supervisory and management courses.

Corrections Branch

The branch is administered through five regions: Vancouver Island, Vancouver, Fraser, Interior, and Northern. Facilities include seven secure adult custodial institutions, twelve open facilities and seven community correctional centres for adults, two secure containment centres and two open camps for youths, and 86 probation and family services offices throughout the province. The Commissioner of Corrections reports to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch.

Responsibilities: Corrections Branch programs and services include adult institutions for remanded persons and those serving sentences up to two years, juvenile institutions for remanded and sentenced youth, adult and juvenile probation services, Family Court counselling, and community service order programs.

Developments: Fiscal year 1983/84 was a year of review and careful assessment of corrections services and methods of delivery in order to increase productivity and efficiency in the delivery of services. In this regard, the Branch Management Committee identified a number of principles and strategies to guide the process.

The first principle was to ensure that core correctional programs were maintained by examining all programs to identify cost savings through elimination of non-core programs. Investigation revealed that few programs were non-core. The Job Finders programs in Vancouver, Interior, and Northern regions, however, were found to fall outside the Corrections mandate and were terminated.

Management services were thoroughly examined for areas where efficiency could be improved and jobs eliminated. About 50 positions were eliminated by integrating two regions into the Fraser Region, by consolidating districts and some local offices in other areas of the province, and by eliminating support positions.

Procedures for delivery of services, as well as the services themselves, were examined for possible increased efficiency. The Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre for Women closed because the places available for adult female offenders exceeded the demand on the services and programs.

Services were examined to see if they could be better delivered by private firms on contract with the branch. This has the added advantage of increasing community involvement with the corrections process. Initiatives have been taken to contract for chaplaincy services, attendance centre programs, community service order programs, and food services.

Efforts were increased to deal with the steady growth in institutional populations through implementation of the bed load plan, day jail, and use of temporary absences to ensure the efficient utilization of available programs and facilities. It appears that these efforts have succeeded in stabilizing inmate populations.

Increased efficiencies were sought in probation through an increase in the number of unsupervised probation cases, developing new supervision systems, and increasing the use of short, rather than comprehensive, pre-sentence reports. As a result, 51 positions were eliminated from probation and clerical support through attrition, early retirements, job sharing, and, as a last resort, lay-off.

The Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre became operational as of August 2, 1983, relieving pressure on the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre by taking its 150 remanded inmates from the west wing.

The modernization of facilities at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre continues to move toward completion on schedule. Phase 2 of the three-phase project was to be complete by November, 1984. Phase 2 includes 10 living units, a gymnasium, kitchen and dining hall, and a carpentry shop. Phase 3 will see the existing main building renovated to accommodate administration, classrooms, a health clinic, stores, and a visiting area. Total completion is scheduled for September, 1986. Construction has caused some disruption of programs but this has been minimized by innovative staff.

Corrections Branch

At Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, a disturbance in April, 1983, caused substantial damage to the facility and meant that inmate programs were suspended for most of the year. By year's end, the facility had not yet been fully restored, but funds were made available to complete interior renovations.

In the youth area, planning for the new *Young Offenders Act*, a federal statute which changes the age of majority to 17 across Canada (thus raising B.C.'s from 16), occupied much of the branch's attention. The new federal act will increase population pressures in juvenile facilities. Negotiations continue with the federal government for improved funding of these facilities.

There has been an increased demand for the mediation and conciliation services through the branch's family court counsellors during the past year. This development is not only saving time, money, and emotional upset for those involved, but is also relieving the pressure on the court system by reducing the number of conflicts which must be resolved by the courts.

During the year, audits of probation and compliance with branch standards were undertaken at numerous locations throughout the province. The degree of efficiency and compliance were found to be high and the process is resulting in improvements in many areas.

A Corrections Administrative Records Entry system, designed to streamline admissions, inmate transfers, and discharges, has been installed at several facilities, including Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre and the regional adult correctional centres for the Lower Mainland and Fraser regions. While the systems at each institution have their own central processing unit on site, there is provision for transfer of information between institutions.

Increasing and enhancing work programs for inmates continued to be developed within the branch. One such program, under the auspices of the Salmonid Enhancement Program, has provided meaningful, socially-useful work for inmates constructing fish-holding tanks, capturing spawning fish, caring for the eggs and fry, and later releasing them into rivers and streams. Programs such as provincial park enhancement, along with the salmonid program, highlight cooperation with other ministries, including Lands, Parks, and Housing, Forests, and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Forest and farm camps provide inmates with work experience, skills, and knowledge they can use after their release back into society.

The Corrections Branch tables its own annual report in the legislature as required by the *Correction Act*.

Legal Services

Legal Services to Government Branch

This branch of the ministry comprises a group of specialized lawyers and support personnel providing legal expertise to serve all usual areas of government and professional activity. Ad hoc counsel is used to augment staff counsel where appropriate.

Responsibilities: The branch supplies legal services to 19 government ministries, on the historic common-law basis of a solicitor-client relationship, through five divisions: Civil Law, Legislative Counsel, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Public Trustee, Civil Litigation, and the Law Division. Public Trustee

The administrative head of Legal Services to Government is also responsible for the Office of the Public Trustee.

CIVIL LAW DIVISION

Responsibilities: The objective of the Civil Law Division is to provide a complete professional legal service to government in the area of civil law. In discharging these responsibilities, the lawyers have inherent common law, as well as statutory duties, as the representatives of the Attorney General. The lawyers of the division, in their collective role as legal advisor to the various departments and agencies of government, are responsible for ensuring that all actions of government follow accepted principles of due process.

Developments: Civil Law continues to refine and improve upon the delivery of general legal services to government. A strengthened administration has assisted in meeting the demand for legal services to government, while maintaining the necessary freedom of action lawyers must have in advising their clients.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL DIVISION

Responsibilities: This division is responsible for the conversion of government initiatives into legislation where necessary. Legislative Counsel examines, revises, and drafts regulations, orders in-council, and legislation for all provincial ministries. This division also prepares regulations and legislation for publication.

Developments: The preparation and publication of the looseleaf *Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia* continues, with a fourth volume published in the fall of 1983. Updates are published twice each year.

New office equipment acquired late in the fiscal year now enables Legislative Counsel to improve the appearance of statutory publications. Soon all bills and the consolidated regulations will be typeset on the new equipment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

Responsibilities: This division is responsible for all constitutional law matters involving the Attorney General and other government ministries. It provides counsel in constitutional litigation in all courts and is responsible for advice on administrative law matters, including provincially constituted tribunals, as well as for advice on legal matters in connection with native Indians and native Indian land claims.

Developments: The division continues to administer all aspects of constitutional and administrative law, including litigation in this field, that are made before major provincial tribunals and, on behalf of British Columbia, before federal regulatory tribunals.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE DIVISION

Responsibilities: The public trustee protects the estates and financial interest of minors and mentally disordered persons, and settles the estates of deceased and missing persons where no other person is competent or willing to act. These include:

(a) administering the estates as guardian, committee, executor, trustee, administrator, and under power-of-attorney;

(b) monitoring trusts for minors and mentally disordered persons to ensure that they are properly handled; and

(c) investigating the estates, financial affairs, and legal claims of minors and mentally disordered persons who are reported to have been imposed upon or taken advantage of, and taking necessary action for remedy.

Trust assets under administration exceed $180 million, made up primarily of small estates.

Developments: The complex program for modernization of the control, capacity, response, and security features of the public trustee's accounting systems in conjunction with the British Columbia Systems Corporation and the comptroller general's office has been substantially completed. Training in the use of the system, as well as changes and improvements, will continue to be pursued. The office went onto the new system February 1, 1983, and its cost will be repaid by ordinary office revenue within the 1984-85 fiscal year.

CIVIL LITIGATION DIVISION

The Civil Litigation Division undertakes the conduct of all aspects of civil litigation, other than constitutional and administrative law matters involving the provincial Crown, at all court levels in the province and in the Supreme Court of Canada. This division represents government ministries before provincial administrative tribunals.

LAW DIVISION: PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Responsibilities: The Law Division Public Trustee provides legal services to the public trustee for specific mental incompetents and infants for whom the public trustee is responsible, as well as for certain estates of deceased and missing persons where no other person is competent or willing to act.

Developments: The impact and complexity of the law and the interaction with the community by persons subject to legal disabilities continues to demonstrate the need for legal services from this division.

Planning and Support Services

Policy Planning Branch

The branch consists of the Policy and Program Analysis Division and the Special Projects Division. During 1983/84, the Research and Evaluation Division was phased out and its staff transferred to other branches within the ministry. Some responsibilities for research, evaluation, and contract management remain with the Policy Planning Branch, while others have been transferred to the branches with operational responsibility for programs. With the dissolution of the Research and Evaluation Division, the ministry has a smaller capacity to undertake basic and operational research.

The branch has a staff of 16, including 11 professionals and five support staff.

Responsibilities: The Policy Planning Branch, as one of the two headquarters branches, exercises on behalf of the ministry responsibility in the following areas:

(a) provision of specialized policy, analytical, program development, and contract management services to the ministry and its Executive Committee;

(b) coordination of the ministry's legislative program and the ministry's participation in federal-provincial meetings and conferences;

(c) continuing consultation with the Legal Services Society and the Law Reform Commission, as well as federal agencies, the Law Society of B.C., the Canadian Bar Association, and other groups in areas of mutual interest; and

(d) provision of consultation and management services in the area of project development, administration of the community grants program, and liaison with community organizations involved in the justice system.

POLICY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS DIVISION

Responsibilities:

(a) analysis of existing and proposed policies, procedures, and management structures, and the provision of advice to the ministry's Executive Committee and the Attorney General;

(b) coordination of the ministry's legislative program;

(c) monitoring of overall levels of demand and activity within the ministry, the recommending of improved procedures for planning and management control, and the coordination of the ministry's work in relation to the development of comparative national justice statistics through the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in Ottawa; and

(d) provision of a secretariat function in relation to federal-provincial conferences and supporting federal-provincial negotiations.

Developments:

1. In anticipation of the proclamation of the *Young Offenders Act* (Canada), the division was extensively involved in various aspects of the ministry's implementation project, including:
   (a) coordination of the development of policy regarding Crown counsel screening procedures and the use of alternatives to the prosecution of young offenders;
   (b) development of the *Young Offenders (British Columbia) Act* to complement the federal legislation; and
   (c) assistance with the development of automated information systems required under the federal act for records tracking and destruction.

2. The assistant deputy Attorney General, Policy Planning, and division staff coordinated a major review involving this and other ministries of the costs and effectiveness of existing procedures for the enforcement of provincial motor vehicle laws. A review has also begun on the effectiveness of existing law in relation to impaired driving.

3. The division, in cooperation with other branches, continued the development of improved management information with

which to monitor demands, activity, and performance. The acquisition of new computer hardware during the year is expected to increase the flexibility of existing monitoring systems and reduce their costs.

4. In the area of federal-provincial relations, division staff, on behalf of the government, finalized agreements with the federal government in relation to the exchange of information between the two governments under the *Access to Information Act* (Canada) and the *Privacy Act* (Canada). The division continues to play a coordinating role in the administration of the agreement.

The Policy Planning Branch also has responsibility on behalf of the contracting provinces and territories for coordinating negotiations with the federal government for a new cost-sharing agreement for the delivery of legal aid services. The division provides technical support in these negotiations, as well as to the work of this province's Task Force on Public Legal Services.

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION

The Special Projects Division was formed in May, 1981, to continue some of the functions of the former Justice Coordination Branch related to the community grants program, and general liaison with community groups involved in the justice system. The division was also initially responsible for three existing projects (CounterAttack, Juvenile Crime Prevention, and the Kootenay Committee dealing with Doukhobor communities).

Responsibilities: On a continuing basis, the division is responsible for providing a range of project services that include design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as some grant funding and consultation services to community groups. Division staff assist with policy development, act in a liaison capacity with a large number of justice-related organizations, and complete other tasks as assigned by the Executive Committee.

The division's director also serves as the ministry's adviser on Women's Programs, reporting to the Deputy Minister and the Commissioner of Corrections on this assignment. A report on this area is to be found in the Appendix.

Developments: Ongoing projects include the Juvenile Crime Prevention Project, the Doukhobor Project, the Sexual Assault Project, and the Community Grants Program, which includes the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of B.C. A major initiative of the division was the development and implementation of a policy on wife assault.

A senior project officer from the division participated as a member of the *Young Offenders Act* Implementation Team to develop policies for those areas of the act which involve community participation. These include: the provision of training and information for community and private agencies and for the public at large, the establishment of citizen youth justice committees, as per section 69 of the *Young Offenders Act*, and general liaison with community groups and organizations requesting information on the *Young Offenders Act*.

Evaluation studies in the area of adult and juvenile diversion were developed and coordinated by division staff. Assistance was provided on the issue of ministry policy on staff training and development and the role of the Justice Institute of B.C. Division staff participated in ministerial committees on crime prevention and victim services, as well as on the Interministerial Committee for International Youth Year.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Project

This jointly-funded federal-provincial initiative concludes the final year of its three-year life cycle in March, 1984. The project has assisted communities throughout British Columbia to prevent juvenile crimes by promoting community responsibility and the development of effective programs and strategies.

Services have included:

(a) funding for community-based demonstration projects;

(b) consultation and technical services for municipalities, police departments, community groups, and personnel of our own ministry;

(c) crime prevention seminars for professionals and the public;

(d) skill development workshops for those working in the field of juvenile crime prevention; and

(e) studies and publications.

Particular highlights of 1983/84 include:

—completion of a study and report on the criminogenic effects of video arcades on juveniles;

—funding and technical assistance for the *Prevention* magazine, published by B.C. Crime Prevention Association;

—provision of three regional training programs (Peace River, Lower Mainland, Central North) and one program for native organizations to qualify participants to train young people as peer counsellors and to develop peer counselling programs using local resources.

It is expected that all existing services of this project, with the exception of the time-limited direct-program funding, will be carried on under the ministry's Crime Prevention Steering Committee.

The Doukhobor Project: The Kootenay Committee on Intergroup Relations (KCIR)

This community crime prevention project is carried out by local citizens working together with representatives of all Doukhobor communities to find a peaceful resolution of Doukhobor conflicts in order to prevent further arson and bombing incidents. To that end, an expanded committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Police Services, and with representatives from three levels of government and the major Doukhobor groups, has had four meetings this year. Both their Ad Hoc Planning Committee and the KCIR met more frequently throughout the year to prepare for these sessions and to deal with related issues.

This unique intervention is supported by all concerned and is perceived to be an effective process for resolving conflicts. Continuing costs of this project ($50,000 including staff costs) are minimal, especially considering the reduced costs to the courts system.

Sexual Assault Project

On behalf of the Ministries of Health, Human Resources, and Attorney General, the Sexual Assault Project continues to provide grant funding for crisis and support services to women who are victims of sexual assault. The centres, located in six communities throughout the province (Duncan, Fort St. John, Kamloops, Terrace, Vancouver, and Victoria), have experienced a significant increase in demand over this first full year of their operation. Efforts have focused on increasing communication and cooperation with police and Crown counsel to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive service for women. Considerable attention has also been paid to education activities to acquaint the public with the issue of sexual assault, prevention techniques, and the services available from the centres.

The budget of $231,894 for all six centres remained at the same level of funding as the previous year. With the increase in costs and demand for service, a financial assessment of these programs will be made early in the next fiscal year.

Community Grants Program

A. Core Funding

Core funding continued during the 1983/84 fiscal year, with grants being provided for administrative costs such as salaries, office overhead, clerical expenses, and transportation. These core

monies enable these established agencies to attract program funds from other sources. Core funding was provided to the following agencies during the 1983/84 fiscal year:

Allied Indian & Metis Society
British Columbia Borstal Association
Elizabeth Fry Society — Vancouver
Elizabeth Fry Society — Kamloops
Central Okanagan Elizabeth Fry Society
John Howard Society of British Columbia — Vancouver
John Howard Society of British Columbia — Kamloops
John Howard Society of British Columbia — Okanagan
John Howard Society of Vancouver Island
M2 W2 Association — Christian Volunteers in Corrections
The Salvation Army
People's Law School Society

B. Interministerial Grants

Funds are also made available on behalf of a variety of ministries or for the government as a whole, with the Special Projects Division assuming overall administrative responsibility. The six sexual assault centres fall into this category, as does the grant for the Vancouver Status of Women.

C. Native Courtworker and Counselling Association (NCCA)

The grant for the Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of B.C. was tranferred from the Legal Services Society to the Special Projects Division in 1981. This program is jointly-funded by the federal Department of Justice to provide a network of native courtworkers throughout the province to assist individuals of native ancestry who are in conflict with the law. A prison liaison program is also funded by the Special Projects Division as an integral component of the work of the association. A management review was carried out by the ministry during the 1983/84 fiscal year. The findings and recommendations are under consideration by the board of directors of the NCCA; their response and action plan will be developed and implemented early in the coming year. Continuing consultation services to this agency are provided by ministry officials.

The Policy on Wife Assault

A new justice system policy on wife assault was developed during the year. Following a review of current practice and after consultation with all components of the justice system, it was determined that the most appropriate and effective response to cases of women who have been beaten by their husbands or common law partners is for the justice system to take a law enforcement approach to this crime. Consequently, policy directives have been formulated, instructing police to investigate and Crown counsel to proceed with criminal charges in all cases of wife assault where warranted by the evidence. Various support systems, including public and professional education programs, have been designed to assist with the smooth implementation of the policy. The monitoring and evaluation of this policy will be carried out in the coming year to enable the ministry to determine the effectiveness of this new policy approach. Financial assistance for some of these activities is being provided by the federal government.

Young Offenders Act

A comprehensive community sector training program on the *Young Offenders Act* has been planned for April and May, 1984. This includes the participation of the Justice Institute of British Columbia, Legal Services Society of British Columbia, People's Law School Society, and the Solicitor General of Canada as co-sponsors.

Evaluation

Three studies were initiated on behalf of the Corrections Branch of the ministry. The first

was a comparative analysis of adult diversion programs in Victoria, Nanaimo, and Vancouver. A similar study for juvenile diversion was done, also focusing on Nanaimo, Victoria, and the Lower Mainland. The purpose of the studies was to ascertain the effectiveness and cost benefit of these programs and their implications for ministry policy. The third study initiated on behalf of Corrections Branch was a feasibility study for a restitution program in Prince George.

Staff Training and Development/ The Justice Institute

A. A report to the Executive Committee on the staff training and development needs of the ministry was written in June, 1983.

B. A major study on the Justice Institute was done between January and March, 1984. It looked at the role of the institute and what alternatives for the ministry might exist.

Support Services Branch

Responsibilities:

(a) developing appropriate financial management, capital (facility), data systems, and personnel management plans to enable the ministry to discharge its program and service obligations; and

(b) providing administrative and management support services to independent boards, agencies, and commissions associated with the ministry. The latter group includes programs such as the Coroner's Service, the Office of the Fire Commissioner, the British Columbia Racing Commission, the Land Title Office, the Justice Institute, and others.

The branch incorporates the following units:

Finance and Administration Division

Information Services Division

Personnel Services Division

Developments:

1. The ministry's budget policy and the submission of estimates for Treasury Board review were developed and coordinated.
2. The ministry's five-year capital program continued to be developed and implemented.
3. The management of expenditure and revenue, data processing, and information system development in a number of programs, including the Land Title Office and the Office of the Public Trustee, and management of the ministry's facilities throughout the province continued.
4. Financial management manuals continued to be developed, consistent with the *Financial Administration Act*, and special audit services were provided to enhance management decision-making in the ministry.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Finance and Administration Division is divided into four sections:

Financial Operations Section

Facilities Management Section

Data Services Section

Financial Policy and Analysis Section

Responsibilities:

(a) development, application, and maintenance of new financial policies needed within the ministry as a consequence of the proclamation of the *Financial Administration Act*; and

(b) management of all aspects of the ministry's data and facilities section.

Financial Operations Section

Responsibilities: The primary purpose of this section is to effectively process all accounting documents to ensure that all accounts for supplies and services rendered are paid within a reasonable time. In addition, it processes payroll documents for the ministry to ensure that employees are put on payroll and paid in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Facilities Management Section

This section consists of three teams of building specialists, a client program manager (professional architect or engineer) and a project coordinator (technician). These teams serve three groups within the ministry: Corrections, Courts, and all others. The director, capital budget officer, and clerical staff help provide a ministry-wide perspective on the provision of all types of accommodation required by the ministry.

Responsibilities: The responsibility of this section is to ensure that the ministry is housed

in satisfactory accommodation. This is accomplished through:

(a) encouraging and assisting branches to recognize and plan for accommodation needs;

(b) developing capital projects;

(c) liaising with Treasury Board staff to prepare annual capital budgets and five-year capital plans which will encourage Treasury Board-approval for capital projects;

(d) liaising with the British Columbia Buildings Corporation and branch staff to manage the development of capital projects to completion; and

(e) constantly reviewing present space inventory to plan changes and improvements which will lead to more efficient and cost-effective use of existing space.

This section reports regularly to the ministry on the state of accommodation and the progress of capital projects costs and schedules.

Developments: This section has successfully managed the ministry's capital budget, performing the work requested by the branches and approved by Treasury Board at a savings of $3.8 million in fiscal year 82/83 and $1.75 million in 83/84.

Data Services Section

Responsibilities: This section coordinates with the British Columbia Systems Corporation for all data processing in the ministry and provides support to word processing applications and manual systems evaluation.

Developments:

1. Corrections Projects

Mini-computers were installed at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre. This system provides the following functions:

(a) calculates sentences;

(b) maintains the custody records of all local inmates;

(c) maintains an institutional count of inmates, assigns beds, visitations, and related duties; and

(d) schedules all movements of inmates, both internal and external.

This system has resulted in a saving in staff, improved information, instant access to operational information, and improving the overall administration of the institutions.

2. Court Projects

The Provincial Court Case Processing System at Vancouver was expanded to the major courts in the Lower Mainland. This system has also been enhanced to include witness management and trial scheduling. Development of Phase 1 of the traffic court in Vancouver was commenced. Development was also started on the Automated Case Tracking System for the Supreme Court (civil).

These systems have resulted in a reduction of overtime for police witnesses and reduction in re-scheduling of cases, thus providing a better service to the public at a considerably reduced cost.

3. Administrative Projects

The automated system for the Land Title Office was installed at the Victoria office in August, 1983, and has met all expectations. Implementation of the system at New Westminster commenced in March, 1984.

Numerous small projects were implemented within various sections of the ministry, including a number of micro-computers and word processors. Enhancements to the financial reporting system and development of man-year accounting contributed significantly to the administrative management of the ministry.

Financial Policy and Analysis Section

In response to the passage of the *Financial Administration Act, 1981*, the Financial Policy and Analysis Section was formed in May, 1982, by adding the functions of financial pol-

icy and analysis to the previous Budget Analysis Unit.

Responsibilities:

(a) coordinating the ministry's budget-building process;

(b) producing and distributing the ministry's Financial Administration Policy and Procedures Manual;

(c) carrying out financial analysis of current and pending ministry programs;

(d) monitoring ministry revenues and expenditures;

(e) assisting in the development of financial information systems;

(f) reviewing draft financial policy statements from central agencies; and

(g) reviewing ministry submissions to cabinet and to Treasury Board.

Developments:

1. This section undertook preliminary development of a computerized financial information system.
2. The financial implications of the federal *Young Offenders Act* were reviewed and refined as cost-sharing negotiations with the federal government commenced.

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

This division is comprised of the Information Services Section and the Library Services Section.

Information Services Section

Responsibilities:

(a) external and internal communication of information throughout the ministry;

(b) guidance and advice on media relations and the preparation of publications to ministry executives; and

(c) current information to the people of British Columbia on changes and developments in programs, services, structures, and policies of the ministry.

To disseminate information, this division prepares and distributes news releases, brochures, booklets, and audio-visual materials, and produces the ministry annual report.

Developments: This division reorganized and assumed the information services responsibilities of the Corrections Branch, as of December, 1983.

Library Services Section

Library Services provides the ministry with a comprehensive library service through the maintenance and development of the central law/management collection and the provision to the ministry on a province-wide basis of published and unpublished research material.

Responsibilities:

(a) the acquisition, bibliographic control, and distribution of texts, reports, government documents, and other types of materials, published and unpublished;

(b) development of a central law and management collection;

(c) reference services;

(d) inter-library loans and other user services;

(e) coordination of ministry library activities;

(f) liaison with related agencies, such as the B.C. Law Library Foundation, the Canadian Law Information Council, the Canadian Association of Law Libraries, and the Government Library Association of B.C.;

(g) provision of legal materials to justices of the peace; and

(h) provision of a grant for book purchases by B.C. judiciary.

Support Services Branch

Developments: The 1983/84 fiscal year saw significant improvement in the area of collection rationalization and resource sharing.

PERSONNEL SERVICES DIVISION

Responsibilities: The division recruits and selects staff for the ministry, classifies job descriptions, monitors and provides advice to managers on labor relations, provides safety standard training, and supervises employee relations. The division is responsible for the establishment control of all positions in the ministry.

Developments:

Staffing actions	2,414
Competitions processed	83
Individual position classification reviews	93
Grievances	180
Organization Reviews	15
Legal Officer Evaluation Committee submissions	9
Training:	
sessions conducted	3
employees in attendance	60

Boards and Commissions

Boards and Commissions

Land Title Office

The Land Title Office administers the Torrens Title Registration System in British Columbia. Under the B.C. Torrens system, a person who establishes that he is entitled to an estate in land may apply to the registrar to have his title to that estate registered. Upon registration, the title is assured by the government. While the Torrens system was introduced to the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1860, it has been developed and refined over the years to keep pace with the social and economic development of the province.

Responsibilities: Land Title offices operate the Torrens system of registration of title to land, maintain and develop the system, and carry out the following functions:

(a) bring newly-granted Crown land into the system;

(b) register and give good safeholding and marketable title to all land dealings by owners;

(c) record involuntary claims against land, such as builders liens, caveats, etc.;

(d) pass on the correctness of plans of subdivision of land and register the same if found to be in order;

(e) provide state-of-title certificates and other classes of search of land title records; and

(f) provides the forum and judicial officer for various types of hearings under the *Land Title Act*.

The director of Land Titles supervises the seven Land Title districts, each under the supervision of its own registrar. The director regulates the procedures followed in the registry offices. He is also available to advise registrars on all legal matters and to perform the duties of registrar when required.

The responsiblity of each registrar is to interpret the *Land Title Act* and all applicable law, and to ensure that security of title is maintained at all times.

Developments: During the period under review, the registration process has been automated in the Victoria Land Title Office. Within the next two years, it is expected that the remaining land title offices will be connected to the computer network known as ALTOS (Automated Land Title Office System). Based on our operating experience in Victoria over the past eight months, it is clear that this high technology will greatly enhance the level of service to the public provided by the branch.

B.C. Board of Parole

The B.C. Board of Parole was established in 1949 under the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* and continued under the *Correction Act, 1979*.

Since February, 1980, the board, under provisions of the *Parole Act* (Canada), reviews applications for parole from inmates in provincial correctional centres.

Parole is a procedure whereby an inmate who qualifies by the statutory criteria may be released from prison before expiry of sentence to serve the balance under supervision in the community.

The board has a full-time chairman and 23 members who are lay citizens from communities throughout British Columbia. This model of membership is intended to ensure that parole decisions, which significantly affect the community, adequately reflect the community's interests and concerns.

The board office comprises a small complement of staff who provide administrative support and evaluation services. Other services, such as case investigation and assessment, administrative support at the hearings, and parole supervision, are provided to the board by the B.C Corrections Branch under the terms of an administrative agreement.

Responsibilities: The board conducts hearings on the basis of parole applications received from inmates in the provincial correctional centres to determine whether parole will be granted, denied, or revoked. These decisions

are based on statutory criteria which include consideration of the intent of the sentence of incarceration, the rehabilitation of the inmate, and the protection of society.

Developments: The most significant policy development during the past year focused on the board's policy of re-examination of its own decisions. A more comprehensive set of criteria was developed, upon which a review of a board decision would be authorized, and administrative procedures were modified to enhance both the substance and perception of fairness.

Continuing consultation with the other Canadian parole boards, within the context of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities, resulted in the establishment during the year of a set of standard parole conditions which will be utilized by all four parole boards. Administrative procedures governing the transfer of parole jurisdiction within Canada were reviewed and revised, and continuing work was conducted on a common statement of principles and philosophy to be endorsed by the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities.

The board's workload continued to increase over the past year, with a total of 1,676 reviews conducted, representing a 12.6 per cent increase over 1982/83. Of these, 866 resulted in parole grant, 562 in parole denial, and 134 in parole revocation. The remaining 114 reviews were either deferred for final decision or involved other types of decisions such as changes of parole conditions.

As a result of this consistent workload increase, and in response to government restraint measures, the board has increased the number of cases heard on each hearing day. This increase is being monitored closely to ensure that the quality of review is not sacrificed.

The B.C. Board of Parole tables its own annual report.

B.C. Coroners Service

The prime objectives of a coroner are to establish the cause of death, to determine by what means a person came to his death, and to prevent future loss of life in similar circumstances. Every province in Canada has some form of modified coroners system or medical examiners system. The *British Columbia Coroners Act, 1979*, outlines the basic responsibilities and duties of a modern-day coroner.

Responsibilities: The B.C. Coroners Service, headed by the chief coroner, is a fact-finding service, not a fault-finding authority, and is responsible, first of all, to the deceased, and relatives and friends of the deceased; secondly, to society as a whole; and, thirdly, to government agencies and other organizations.

The Coroners Service has four programs:

1. FACT-FINDING: This encompasses the activities required to identify all the circumstances surrounding an unexpected or unnatural death. These include the coroner's own investigation, agency investigation (e.g., police, Workers' Compensation Board, Ministry of Transport), scientific medical investigation (pathologists, toxicologists, odontologists), independent investigation (e.g. aviation, medical, engineering, traffic consultants), and the coroner's analysis of each of these investigations.
2. JUDICIAL: A decision on the cause of a death is carried through an inquiry by the coroner, or in a public inquest by a coroner's jury.
3. PREVENTIVE: In the circumstances of a death, the coroner has the responsiblity to make recommendations to prevent repetition of a similar death.
4. ADMINISTRATIVE: This program ensures the effectiveness of the fact-finding, judicial, and preventive programs of the B.C. Coroners Service.

Developments:

1. ORGANIZATION: The regional coroner's office in Cranbrook was closed and that region assimilated into the Kamloops Region, without increase in staff, by use of

electronic data/clerical support system at a reduced cost.

An extensive work-load distribution-problem study of the Pacific Region determined it would be more efficient to relocate the regional office from Victoria to Nanaimo. It is planned to effect this move in the forthcoming year.

2. FORENSIC SERVICES: The quality of coroners' investigations substantially improved during the year due to the organizational system developed over the past three years. The decentralized regional approach, the development of a comprehensive policy manual, and the establishment of an organized managerial system have all played a significant role in this improvement. Of major importance through this progression is the impact that the special investigation/consultants program has had on the quality of coroner's investigations. This program, which was developed in 1981/82 and fully implemented in 1982/83, has produced outstanding results by providing proper legal classifications of deaths within the province, clarified the true circumstances of deaths for the public record, and significantly reduced the number of inquests required. Thus, the cost savings to the government have more than offset expenses of the program. While investigations have been improved, we are still unable to perform full and extensive investigations in all required cases, due to the current financial restraint.

3. PATHOLOGY: Dr. James Ferris, forensic pathologist, was appointed on July 1, 1983. Since his arrival to this service, he has produced excellent results on a variety of difficult and complicated cases. These results benefited police, coroners, and the Crown alike.

A system of designated regional forensic pathologists is being established throughout the province to provide expertise and guidance in more complicated death investigations.

With this new found thrust in forensic pathology, a series of special seminars is being organized for police, pathologists, and coroners under the auspices of the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver General Hospital, and the Coroner's Service. The first of these seminars took place at Vancouver General Hospital on February 17, 1984.

Dr. William Cave, forensic pathologist at the Royal Columbian Hospital, has established a continuing series of forensic rounds attended by police, pathologists, and coroners. Many valuable insights have been obtained, resulting in improved forensic investigations.

At the Vancouver General Hospital, through the UBC Medical School, Dr. Ferris has established a teaching program of forensic pathology for doctors in pathology residency.

4. OTHER FORENSIC SERVICES: Forensic odontology, anthropology, and climatology have not been adequately developed to date. It is hoped, however, some of these needed tools can be implemented during the coming year.

5. TRAINING: Due to funding limitations, training seminars were not held for coroners during fiscal year 1983/84, but will be continued in 1984/85.

6. ADMINISTRATION: There were no staff increases during the year and levels remain at 1981/82 numbers. The previous acquisition of word processor support and development of electronic management information systems have allowed continuation of basic services from the head office without increasing staff.

Reactions to the jury recommendation program from various government and private organizations have substantially improved since this program was placed on an electronic data system with a built-in follow-up mechanism.

Electronic communications between the field offices and head office remains a prob-

;em, hindering the appropriate application of forensic services at critical stages of investigation. A current pilot study utilizing computerized communications based on telephone links between microcomputers may well provide the solution to this problem. Also underway is a feasibility study examining a centralized facility model for the Lower Mainland Region.

B.C. Police Commission

The B.C. Police Commission was established in 1974 under the B.C. *Police Act* in an effort to improve policing standards, communication, and understanding between the police and the public.

The commission carries out research studies and projects; supervises the citizen police complaint process; consults with police boards, chief constables, and the provincial police commissioner on matters concerning police and policing; establishes training standards; assists in the coordination of policing by the provincial and municipal forces; and conducts audits of municipal police departments. Under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*, the commission is an appeal board in the licensing process.

Developments: During the year, two police inspectors, seconded to the B.C. Police Commission and assisted by two police officers from B.C. municipal police departments, have conducted the general audit of the police departments of Oak Bay and Delta and the Information Section of the Vancouver Police Department. They have also conducted the Uniform Crime Reporting audit of the 12 municipal police departments.

The commission made recommendations to the Attorney General concerning the appointment of 10 new police board members and reappointment of 17 other board members. Regional police board workshops were held in Victoria and Vancouver to discuss issues which included shared policing services, *Police Act* amendments, police costs, and the *Young Offenders Act*.

The commission heard five appeals pursuant to the *Police Act* and regulations, which concerned matters of internal discipline or citizen complaints. In addition, 12 appeals were heard under provisions of the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*.

The commission is carrying out a study of the effects of 10- and 12-hour shifts on police costs, operational efficiency, and staff morale in the independent municipal police departments of the province. A preliminary report was completed in February, 1984.

A review of the 1984 B.C. *Police Act* is continuing.

The B.C. Police Commission tables its own annual report.

B.C. Police Academy

Responsibilities:

1. The academy conducts the following training programs, in compliance with the B.C. *Police Act* (1974):
   (a) trains recruits for any of the 12 municipal police forces prior to the first anniversary of employment with a B.C. Municipal Police Board, through the Peace Officers Basic Training Program;
   (b) provides management and specialized courses for the police community and currently offers a schedule of 37 courses through the Advanced Programs Section; and
   (c) provides previously-trained police officers, by virtue of their former training and experience, lateral entry to the B.C. Police Training Standard.
2. Broad personnel assessment services are provided for departments at recruit and management levels, including the formulation of task-related examinations through the Research, Development, and Assessment Section. The section also assists police departments in a consultative capacity in general police research and develops

courses for the recruit- and advanced-programs sections of the academy.

3. The Police Advanced Education Certificate Program coordinates post-secondary courses at local colleges and universities.

Developments: The changing role of the police, together with increased community demands for service, the growing emphasis on specialization, and police use of new technology required greater emphasis on decentralized services. This resulted in a number of key courses, workshops, and seminars held on Vancouver Island, an assessment centre conducted at Nelson, and a series of province-wide seminars on legal issues, notably the *Young Offenders Act*, provided in conjunction with the RCMP for the entire police community.

In a further effort to reach all operational police personnel, again in liaison with the Training Section, RCMP "E" Division, Roll Call video productions were stepped up covering a variety of policing topics.

Perhaps the most popular, widely-circulated and -acclaimed project sponsored by the academy is the booklet, *Issues of Interest*, an analysis of case-law decisions and various law-related topics, published quarterly and written by Chief Constable John Post, Saanich Police Department, who relinquished his position as director of the academy in May, 1983. It is the only publication of its kind in Canada specifically for police.

Preparation has been made to generate additional revenue in the next fiscal year through a series of job-related evening courses for police training, based on reasonable tuition fees. Course scheduling has also been structured so that candidates who require accommodation can be housed in the limited student residence at the Justice Institute, thus reducing significantly the cost of outside accommodation.

Peace Officers General Training Program: The number of constables attaining certified constable status after completing the final phase of their block training totaled 112.

Traditionally, the academy has relied upon the General Training Program for the bulk of training activity. Economic conditions resulted in a reduction of 7,502 student-training-days from the previous fiscal year.

The issue of pre-employment training was addressed at two symposiums. Several training models were advanced, and a proposal was made that recruits entering the General Training Program be paid at a lower salary for the duration of initial instruction, resulting in a savings to municipalities.

The recruit training manual was thoroughly reviewed, amended, and extensively rewritten with a view to professional volume printing for use in part as a training manual for reserve/auxiliary police province-wide.

Throughout the year, applicants to municipal police service with previous police service were permitted to qualify through the exemption process to bypass the first three blocks of training. Eight candidates successfully completed this series of aptitude tests.

Advanced Training Program: In excess of 150 training courses, seminars, workshops, and activities were offered during the year on 49 different topics, generating 7,337 student-training-days, which represents an increase of 528 days over the previous year.

Due to importance and demand placed on driving in pursuit situations, 24 three-day Advanced Tactical Police Driving courses were conducted at the Boundary Bay driving facility.

A number of one-day workshops and seminars were offered both on the mainland and Vancouver Island. These included Stress and the Police Family, Psychological Profiling, Drug Seminars, and Neurolinguistic Interviewing.

Pre-promotion-exam legal-update lectures had special appeal and resulted in a higher level of achievement by candidates.

Through contract with Employment and Immigration Canada, the third two-week Advanced Investigators Course was attended by immigration officers from across Canada,

bringing to 48 those trained through the academy.

The program director of Advanced Programs is responsible for liaison with the Canadian Police College and RCMP "E" Division Training Section, and facilitates the placement of municipal police candidates on courses conducted at these institutions.

Research, Development, and Assessment: This section responded to a diverse range of requests for course development, evaluation, and production of training material. In addition to the ongoing management of Roll Call training video tapes, special projects were undertaken to produce both written material and video tapes in connection with the young offenders legislation, spousal assault policy, and intercultural training in conjunction with the Vancouver Police Department.

A performance appraisal system for supervisory ranks of corporal and sergeant was developed and circulated to the police community for initial study and reaction. This system will not only provide a means for recording specific observed behavior on the job, but can be used as a component of the promotional process to provide an accurate picture of actual job performance.

Ten assessment centres were held to determine the suitability of 95 candidates, ranging from those seeking entry to the police service, those aspiring to the junior supervisory ranks, to sergeants seeking promotion to staff sergeant.

A concerted effort was made to promote personal growth and educational development among graduates of the block program and those attending the Constables Advanced Program through participation in the Police Advanced Certificate of Education Program, which grants credit for courses successfully completed at the academy, college, and university levels. Two members of Vancouver Police Department completed the requisite courses and have been granted certificates.

Reserve/Auxiliary Training: Extracts from the Block I Recruit Manual were provided as standard training material for reserve/auxiliary members throughout the province. Instruction was also given to a number of municipal reserve members. Exams were prepared and marked to assist with the certification program.

B.C. Racing Commission

The British Columbia Racing Commission currently comprises three members. During the course of the year, 23 formal meetings were held to hear appeals from rulings and decisions of the stewards and judges, to consider date applications for the ensuing year, to resolve all matters in dispute in the day-to-day application of racing policy, and to formulate the specifics relative to the distribution of the Horse Racing Improvement Fund.

Responsibilities: The British Columbia Racing Commission was formed to govern, direct, control, and regulate horse racing in the province. Regulations provide for the supervision of all race meetings, the licensing of all participants, and the maintenance of all permanent staff of racing officials, investigators, and clerical personnel.

Each race meeting conducted in the province is supervised directly by two representatives of the commission. Licensed veterinarians are employed by the commission to examine all horses prior to their racing.

During the reporting period, over 530 rulings were issued by the Racing Commission officials, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. The majority of these rulings were the result of careless or irregular driving and riding practices; only nine rulings were related to the use of illegal medication on the horses. The parimutuel wagering totaled $224,572,874 — an increase of 1.5 per cent — total attendance dropped almost 3 per cent for the year to 1,645,072 patrons.

The Horse Racing Improvement Fund has been developing well, and 1984 will be the initial year for the appearance of two-year old horses which were bred as the result of the fund being announced. British Columbia-bred racing stock is henceforth expected to improve and establish this province as a major centre for breeding quality thoroughbred and standardbred horses.

The Horse of the Year in Canada in 1983 was the British Columbia-bred "Travelling Victor," bred by the Flying Horse Farm of Westbank, B.C. All factions of the racing industry are proud of this achievement and are confident the trend will continue.

Criminal Injury Section of the Workers' Compensation Board

Responsibilities: The *Criminal Injury Compensation Act* enables compensation to be provided where a person is injured or killed in British Columbia as a result of:

(a) the commission of any one of 44 criminal offences set out in the schedule of the act, or where the injury or death resulted from:

(b) the lawful arrest or attempt to arrest an offender or suspected offender, or assisting a peace officer in making or attempting to make an arrest; or

(c) the lawful prevention or attempt to prevent the commission of a criminal offence or suspected offence, or assisting a peace officer in preventing or attempting to prevent the commission of such offence or suspected offence.

Developments: The actual cost of the program in the fiscal year 1983/84 was $3,788,737, of which 13 per cent was cost incurred by the board in administering the act.

The amount paid in compensation to victims and their dependents was $3,283,999.

There is a 10-cent per-capita contribution from the federal government, which results in a contribution for the 83/84 fiscal year of approximately $282,000.

A separate annual report on the *Criminal Injury Compensation Act* is tabled in the legislature.

Order in Council Patients Review Board

Responsibilities: The board reviews persons, subject to the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, having been found by the court to be not guilty on account of insanity or unfit to stand trial. In the latter case, the board ensures that these persons are returned to court to stand trial, if and when their mental condition permits. Regarding those found not guilty on account of insanity, the board is responsible for determining what steps can be taken to ensure the gradual return of these persons to the community. The board must make recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor on each patient.

Developments: This year the board conducted a total of 228 patient interviews, compared with 206 for 1982/83. As of March 31, 1984, the patient population consisted of 11 in-patients found unfit to stand trial, 68 found not guilty on account of insanity, and 57 out-patients, a total of 136.

The board continues to come under pressure with regard to the questions of whether or not it is required to act judicially or otherwise. It continues to maintain its present practice of acting as an inquisitional board, required to make recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

STATISTICS OF PATIENT REVIEWS ORDER IN COUNCIL PATIENTS REVIEW BOARD APRIL 1, 1983, TO MARCH 31, 1984

	Number of Recommendations Made by Board	Number of Recommendations Acted On
No change	190	190
Safe custody	3	1
Conditional discharge	8	5
Absolute discharge	8	7
Fit to stand trial	8	6
Unfit to stand trial	7	7
Cancellations		
from 1982/83	3	3
from 1983/84	1	1
Outstanding recommendations		8
Total	**228**	**228**

Number of persons seen on more than one occasion	72
Number of regular individual reviews	156
	228
Number of patient reviews 1983-1984	228
Number of patient reviews 1982-1983	206

Office of the Fire Commissioner

The Office of the Fire Commissioner comprises an administrative division, and a fire safety division in the head office in Vancouver, and five regional offices in Nanaimo, Vancouver, Cranbrook, Kamloops, and Prince George. Personnel include the Fire Commissioner, director of the Division of Fire Safety, one engineer, five regional Fire Commissioners, six consultants/coordinators, 19 inspectors, and 10 administrative services staff.

Responsibilities: In British Columbia, the provincial Fire Commissioner administers the *Fire Services Act*, which covers requirements for fire prevention in the province. The *Municipal Act* provides for municipalities, if they so wish, to form fire departments to carry out fire suppression in their areas.

There are about 3,000 full-time career fire fighters, 5,500 volunteers, and 300 industrial fire fighters in approximately 300 fire departments within British Columbia.

Forest fire protection, because of its special nature, is the responsibility of the Protection Branch, Ministry of Forests.

The responsibilities of the Fire Commissioner are:

(a) collection and dissemination of information about fires in the province;

(b) investigations and inquiries into fires;

(c) investigation of conditions under which fires are likely to occur; and

(d) studying methods of fire prevention.

The Fire Commissioner is also responsible for providing advice and recommendations in:

(a) provision of adequate water supplies;

(b) installation and maintenance of fire alarm and fire extinguishing equipment;

(c) enactment and enforcement of municipal by-laws for fire prevention or to protect life and property from fire;

(d) planning of municipal areas to protect against fire; and

(e) other fire prevention and inspection matters.

With regard to fire suppression, the Fire Commissioner:

(a) consults with and gives information and advice to fire chiefs and fire departments;

(b) establishes minimum standards for selection and training of fire services personnel; and

(c) gives advice and recommendations on the establishment of fire departments.

Boards and Commissions

Developments: Fiscal year 1983/84 saw some organizational change. The regional offices for the Vancouver and Fraser regions were amalgamated, thus reducing the number of regional offices from six to five.

The regional offices administer the *Fire Services Act* and regulations pursuant to the act. (See Appendix D for statistical information.) Some of the specific activities last year included:

(a) the investigation of 309 suspicious fires, or fires where there was loss of life, large property damage, or violations of the regulations were suspected;

(b) the examination and approval of 1,179 plans to ensure compliance with applicable regulations under the act;

(c) 22 fire protection surveys for the provision of water supplies, fire apparatus, fire station, and fire fighter requirements;

(d) the inspection of 471 properties for fire safety deficiencies; and

(e) providing guidance, advice, and direction to the public and the fire service in the enforcement of the various complex codes and standards relating to fire safety. Approximately 25 per cent of inspectors' time was spent on this activity.

There are approximately 600 local assistants to the Fire Commissioner in the province. These local assistants have the authority to ensure that standards are met in their areas of responsibility. If buildings have deficiencies under the *Fire Services Act* or Fire Code Regulation, the local assistant issues an order to upgrade or improve the deficiency. A time limit is established to rectify the infractions. If the owner of the building or his representative wishes to appeal the order, depending on the severity of the hazard, he has either two day or 10 days from the date the order was received to appeal to the Fire Commissioner. The Fire Commissioner acknowledges the appeal and conducts an inspection of the premises. The owner is then contacted and a hearing may be held, depending upon the nature of the appeal. A written decision is provided affirming or modifying the order. If the owner still wishes to contest the decision, he may take it to court. In 1983/84, 112 such appeals were conducted. No Fire Commissioner-decision was appealed to the court.

The Fire Academy at the Justice Institute of British Columbia offered 59 courses that were attended by 1,797 students, up from 46 courses and 1,087 students in the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to the special series of five local assistant orientation courses and five hazardous materials courses. The hazardous materials courses, which attracted 582 persons from the various emergency services, were conducted at the academy, as well as four major centres in the province. The courses highlighted disaster response planning, legal responsibilities, inter-agency response, federal regulations, and tank car and truck functions.

Other courses at the academy included fire prevention, fire investigation, volunteer fire fighting (field training), instructional techniques, industrial fire protection, and leadership development.

Five issues of the technical newsletter, IN FIRE MATION (circulation approximately 2,600), were distributed to government offices, industry, media, and others interested in fire safety. Approximately 60,000 copies of guidelines on various fire safety topics were distributed, the largest volume was devoted to a 15-page publication on fire safety with the use of solid fuels. Fires from the use of solid fuels have been increasing steadily in the last few years and the main cause has usually been improper installations. Much work was done in cooperation with the Building Standards Branch, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, to educate fire and building inspectors to carry out better inspections, and the guidelines have contributed significantly in educating people who use solid fuels.

A program to introduce a provincial fire-safety curriculum in schools took off with much enthusiasm in the Greater Victoria area, as well as some of the outlying districts on lower Vancouver Island. An evaluation of the

program will be conducted after about a year before bringing the program to the rest of the province. The curriculum, designed by Canada Safety Council, enables it to be integrated into normal curricula in elementary schools.

A provincial fire prevention contest was initiated at the request of the fire service. The purpose of the contest is to encourage and reward development and wider use of effective fire-prevention/fire-safety ideas and programs. The high quality of entries received for the calendar-year 1983 has been very encouraging.

For the first time, a provincial standard for training volunteer fire fighters was established and approved in July, 1983.

A rather unique activity in fiscal 1982/83 was our involvement with the drafting of a code of construction for Expo 86. The standards include fire- and life-safety requirements that had to allow for the temporary nature of the buildings, yet be adequate for the large numbers of local and foreign visitors anticipated.

The Office of the Fire Commissioner tables its own annual report.

Law Reform Commission

The Law Reform Commission is constituted under the *Law Reform Commission Act* of 1969. Its mandate under the act is to keep the whole of the law of the province under review and to make recommendations for its systematic development, simplification, and modernization. The commission approaches this mandate through the submission of reports to the Attorney General setting out recommendations for the improvement of provincial laws. Since its inception, the commission has submitted over 70 reports on a wide variety of subjects.

Responsibilities: The objective of the commission is to develop recommendations for reform of the law that are relevant to the needs of the people of British Columbia, sound in principle and policy, and workable in practice.

Developments: In 1983, the Law Reform Commission again found it necessary to seek operational funding from sources other than government. In November, 1983, the commission received a grant of $200,000 from the Law Foundation of British Columbia to assist the commission in carrying out its work for the period April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985.

During the year under review, final reports were submitted to the Attorney General on the following subjects:

(a) Peremptory challenges in Civil Jury Trials (LRC 63);

(b) Breach of Promise of Marriage (LRC 64);

(c) Foreign Money Liabilities (LRC 65);

(d) Competing Rights to Mingled Property: Tracing and the Rule in Clayton's Case (LRC 66);

(e) Bulk Sales Legislation (LRC 67);

(f) Intentional Interference with Domestic Relations (LRC 68);

(g) Illegal Transactions (LRC 69);

(h) Statutory Succession Rights (LRC 70);

(i) Minor (Interim) Report on the *Land (Wife Protection) Act* (LRC 71); and

(j) Minor Report on the Jurisdiction of Local Judges: Stays of Execution and Instalment Orders (LRC 72).

During the same period, working papers were distributed for comment and response on a number of subjects. Of those working papers, the following have not yet been the subject of a final report:

(a) covenants in restraint of trade;

(b) review of civil jury awards;

(c) compensation for non-pecuniary loss; and

(d) settlement offers.

The commission also issued a major study paper in 1983 on the Office of the Sheriff.

In addition, progress was made on the following topics:

(a) *Court Order Interest Act*;

(b) family compensation;

(c) defamation; and

(d) performance under protest.

All these developments are described in greater detail in the Law Reform Commission's annual report, which is tabled separately.

Legal Services Society

The Legal Services Society administers the legal aid plan and provides education, information, and advice about the law to the people of B.C. The society was created by the *Legal Services Society Act* in 1979. It is managed by a 14-member board of directors, half appointed by the Attorney General and half by the Law Society in consultation with the Canadian Bar Association.

Responsibilities: Under the *Legal Services Society Act* section 3(1), the society's objectives are to ensure that:

(a) services ordinarily provided by a lawyer are afforded to individuals who would not otherwise receive them because of financial or other reasons; and

(b) education, advice, and information about law are provided to the people of British Columbia.

The Legal Services Society administers a legal aid plan and funds a number of agencies, including eight community law offices, to provide legal services to poor people who cannot afford a lawyer. The legal aid plan is administered by 13 Legal Services Society branch offices and 20 area directors throughout the province. Services are provided by staff lawyers and by lawyers in private practice on a referral basis.

The society provides legal services to native people through the legal aid plan and through four community law offices located in native communities and four information counsellors in Native Friendship Centres.

The Legal Services Society also provides a number of education and information programs for the public, including the Schools Program, the Public Legal Education Program, and the Library Services Program.

Developments: In 1983/84 the Legal Services Society continued to reduce services due to a reduction in revenues available to it from $18.8 million in fiscal 1982/83 to approximately $16.3 million in fiscal 1983/84. The recession continued, however, and the number of people eligible for services remained high

In September, 1983, the society announced cuts in services to individuals accused of summary conviction impaired driving matters and summary matters where the accused had been convicted of a prior related offence. The society also closed two branch offices and ended funding to two community law offices, as well as laying off staff and cutting programs.

In November, 1983, the Court of Appeal, in *Mountain vs. Legal Services Society*, held that the services described in s.3(2) of the *Legal Services Society Act* are mandatory. That section provides as follows:

(2) The society shall ensure, for the purposes of subsection (1)(a), that legal services are available for a qualifying individual who:

(a) is a defendent in criminal proceedings that could lead to his imprisonment;

(b) may be imprisoned or confined through civil proceedings;

(c) is or may be a party to a proceeding respecting a domestic dispute that affects his physical or mental safety or health or that of his children; or

(d) has a legal problem that threatens

(i) his family's physical or mental safety or health;

(ii) his ability to feed, clothe, and provide shelter for himself and his dependents; or

(iii) his livelihood.

In response to this, the society restored coverage in summary conviction cases where the accused would likely face jail or loss of livelihood upon conviction. The society also extended its urgent family law coverage to proceedings in family court and raised its financial eligibility guidelines to the 1983 Canadian poverty-income levels. The additional costs of providing this level of service are being met through a special funding arrangement with the provincial government.

The Legal Services Society tables its own annual report.

Appendix A: Ministry Organization Chart

Appendix B: Estimates

Appendix C: Women's Programs

Appendix D: Fire Statistics

Other Statistics

- **Law Enforcement: Total Actual Offences**
- **Law Enforcement: Total Persons Charged**
- **Provincial Court: New Criminal Cases**
- **Provincial Court: New Family & Juvenile Cases**
- **Adult Institutional Count**
- **Juvenile Institutional Count**

Appendix E: Directory of Personnel

Appendix F: Statutes

Appendix A

Appendix B

MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

	Estimates 1983/84	
	$	Staff
Minister's Office	185,732	6
Administration and Support Services	65,728,532	135
Superior and County Court Judiciary	1,894,887	71
Provincial Court Judiciary	9,078,651	141
Police Services	72,599,391	119
Court Services	42,906,470	1,364
Corrections Branch	79,176,813	2,257
Legal Services to Government	9,821,996	103
Criminal Justice Branch	15,053,323	274
Statutory Services, Boards, Commissions		
• Legal Services Society	13,400,000	—
• Law Reform Commission	161,377	5
• Coroners Service	3,822,834	80
• Public Trustee (Net Recoveries)	2,339,934	90
• Fire Commission	2,206,542	40
• B.C. Racing Commission	10	13
• Land Titles	8,758,989	323
• Film Classification	182,827	5
• Order-in-Council Patients Review Board	140,609	2
• Criminal Injury Compensation Act	2,200,000	—
• B.C. Parole Board	447,198	5
Total Operating Expenses	**330,106,115**	**4,983**

Appendix C

WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

In the fall of 1982, at the request of the Deputy Minister, Women's Programs, Ministry of Labour, a ministry adviser for Women's Programs was appointed. This adviser also acts as the director of the Special Projects Division, Policy Planning Branch.

Responsibilities:

(a) acting as a contact point for staff within the ministry and relevant community organizations concerning activities in the area of women's programs;

(b) providing information and policy advice and assistance to the Deputy Attorney General and Commissioner of Corrections;

(c) preparing and implementing a ministry action plan consistent with the objectives of the Office of the Deputy Minister, Women's Programs; and

(d) assisting with the coordinated efforts of other ministries as required.

A Ministry Action Plan on Women's Programs, developed and approved by the Executive Committee, addresses three main areas:

(1) issues primarily of concern to female employees — career advancement, part-time work, sexual harassment, and day care;

(2) issues in the justice system which are of concern to women — family violence, sexual assault, pornography, prostitution, and family law; and

(3) issues of concern to female inmates.

The objective of Women's Programs within the ministry is to assist with the identification and effective resolution of issues which are primarily of concern to women. Consultation on these matters is provided to the Executive Committee and to other staff as requested.

Developments: With the assistance of the Executive Committee, those issues which are of concern to women, both as employees and clients, have been accepted as legitimate subjects for consideration of the justice system. The focus of work during the first 1½ years of Women's Programs has been on the issues of wife assault, sexual assault, and pornography. With the closure of Lynda Williams Correctional Centre, Women's Programs assisted with the development of appropriate alternative resources.

With regard to the needs of women employees, Women's Programs initiated training opportunities for senior support staff and began a process of developing proposals for bridging positions between the clerical and administrative functions.

A communication system was established involving branch advisers and, in larger branches, regional advisers, along with a support staff advisory group. Regular liaison was maintained with the Deputy Minister, Women's Programs, and, through her office, with other ministry advisers.

To date, Women's Programs has received a high degree of support and involvement from all levels of staff in the ministry, as well as with community groups working in the justice system. The emphasis for next year will be in the area of career development and other issues affecting female employees.

Appendix D

Fire Statistics

Fire Losses in 1983

Eighty-three persons died and 404 were injured as a result of 7,724 fires in 1983, causing a total dollar loss of $131,659,496. The losses for the last five years have been as follows:

Year	Number of Fires	$ Loss (millions)	$ Loss (millions) Adjusted for Inflation to 1981 Constant $	Number Injured	Number Dead
1983	7,724	131.7	112.9	404	83
1982	7,623	157.3	142.4	375	73
1981	7,021	116.0	116.0	244	76
1980	7,661	108.4	123.9	305	89
1979	7,655	105.9	132.4	444	125

The average loss-per-fire for the province in 1983 was $17,056 and the per capita-loss was $46.62. There was an average of 2.74 fires for every 1,000 persons in British Columbia.

Fire Fatalities

Forty-seven men, 20 women, and 16 children lost their lives as a result of fire last year. Eight of these 83 deaths occurred on Indian reserves. Overall:

- 12 children who died from fire were 10 years old or younger;
- 35 fire fatalities resulted from careless smoking;
- at least 10 persons who died were impaired by alcohol, drugs, or medication;
- four persons were killed as a result of set fires; and
- 39 persons who died from fire were asleep at the time of the fire.

Residential Fires

Thirty-four per cent of fires were in one and two family dwellings, resulting in a total loss of $42 million. A further 7.7 per cent of the fires were in apartment buildings, with a loss of $7.6 million. These two residential categories accounted for 41.7 per cent of the total number of fires and 37.7 per cent of the total 1983-fire losses in the province.

Seventy-three of the 83 fire fatalities, or 88 per cent, occurred in residential fires, including hotels and mobile homes. Thirty-four of the 52 fire deaths in one- or two-family dwellings and eight of the 13 fire deaths in apartment buildings occurred between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Smoker's materials accounted for about 9 per cent of one- and two-family dwelling fires, but 27 per cent of apartment fires. Smoker's material accounted for only 42 per cent of the fatalities in one- and two-family dwellings, but 85 per cent of the fatalities in apartments.

The **rate of arson** in apartment buildings was twice that in one- and two-family dwellings.

Educational Institutions

There were 63 fires in educational institutions in 1983, resulting in a loss of $3.9 million. The number of fires in educational institutions has been reducing since 1979.

Year	Number	$ Loss (million)	$ Loss (million) Adjusted by Consumer Price Index
1983	63	3.9	3.3
1982	77	3.6	3.3
1981	84	1.8	1.8
1980	94	8.3	9.5
1979	125	9.3	11.6

Although fire losses in educational institutions are generally down from the high of 1979, it should be noted that, in 1983, 96 per cent of the dollar losses in such fires were the result of set fires. This high percentage is consistent with previous years.

Automobile Fires

There were 1,775 automobile fires in British Columbia in 1983. These fires accounted for 23 per cent of the number of fires in 1983, causing a loss of about $3.2 million.

Large-Loss Fires

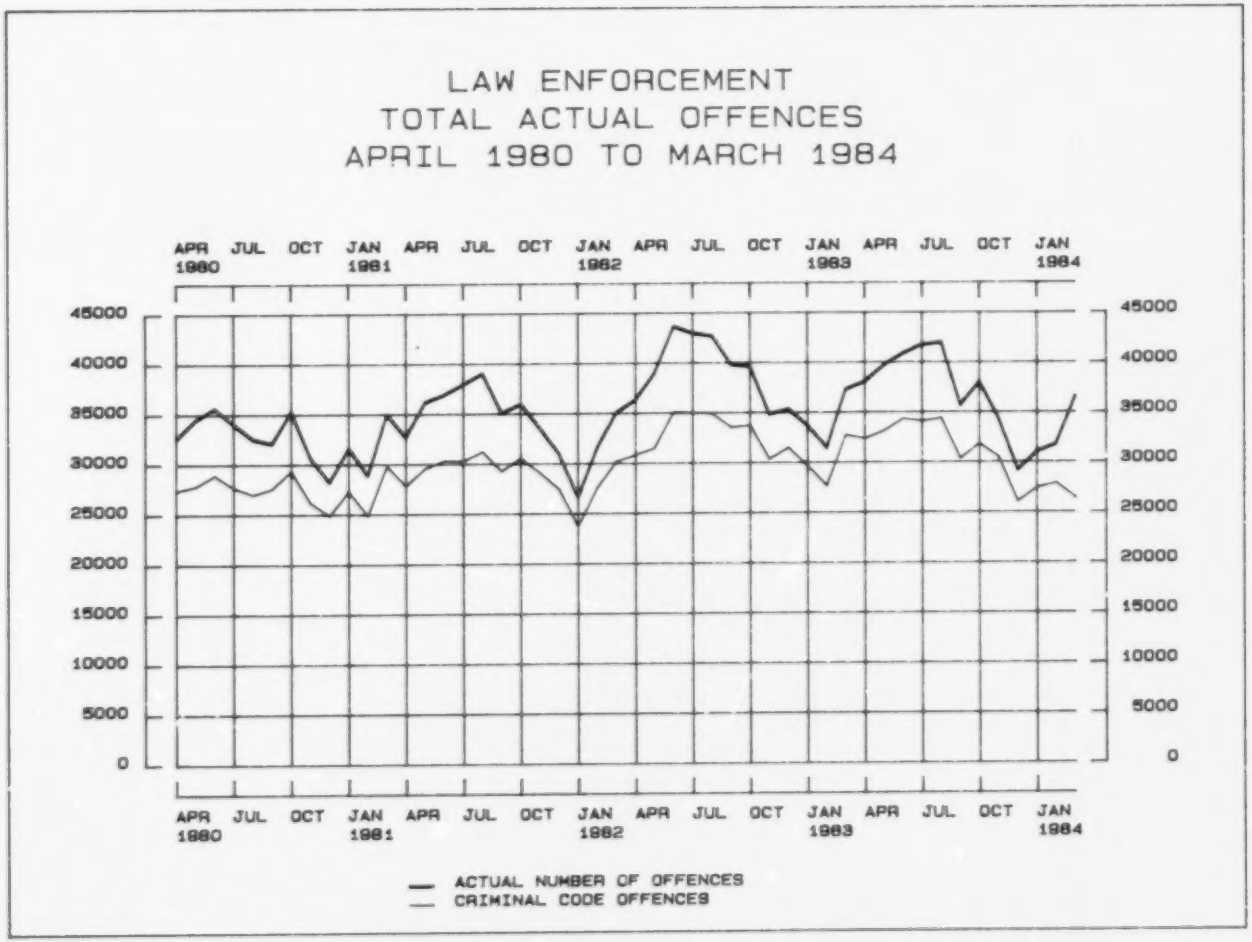
There were 51 fires in which the individual losses exceeded $250,000 each. Although they accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total fires, they were responsible for losses of $48.4 million, constituting 37 per cent of the province's annual dollar-losses. Forty-three per cent of the fires in this large-loss category were set fires, causing a loss of $20.4 million.

Arson

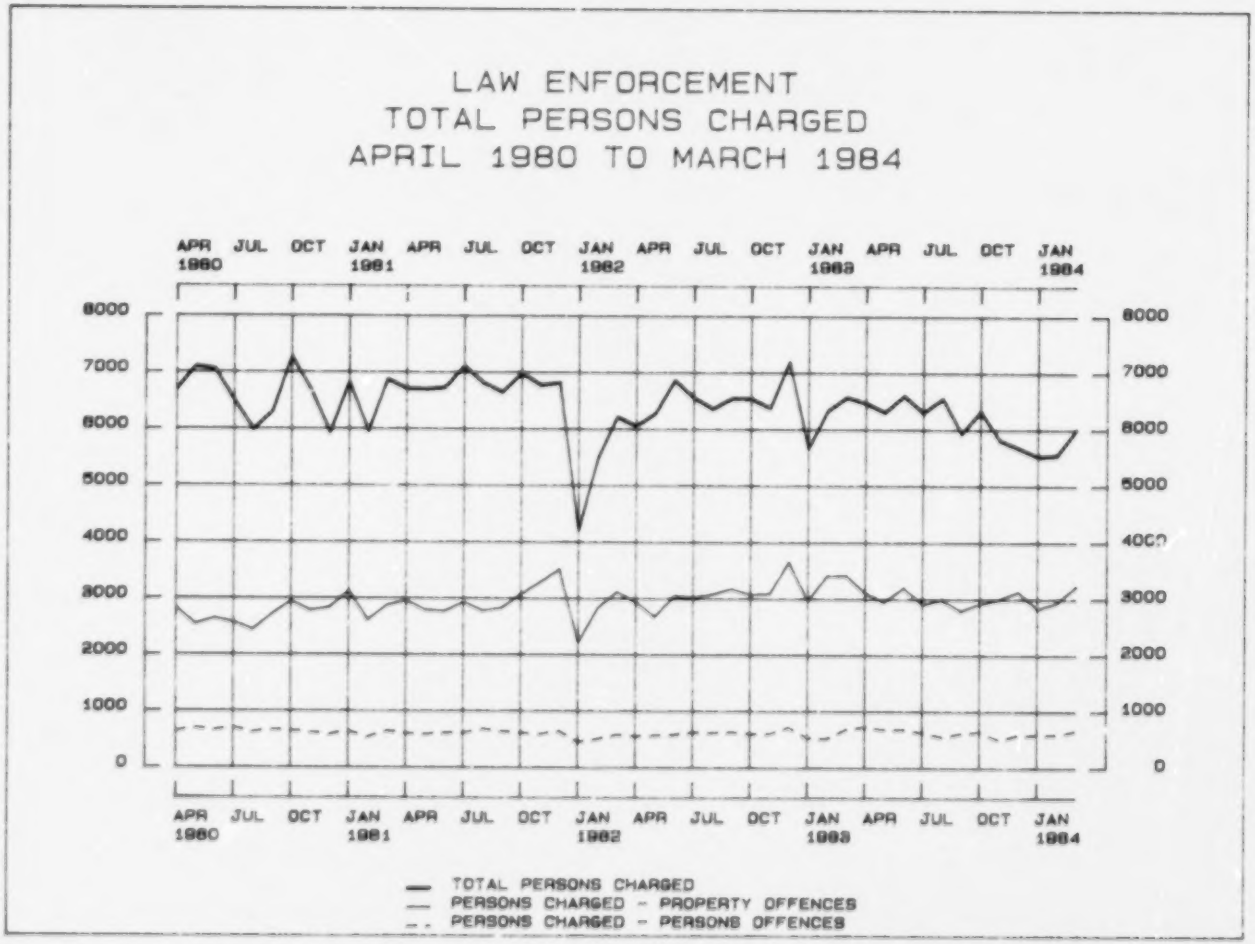
Out of the total 7,724 fires in 1983, 1,562 (20.2 per cent) were deliberately set, causing a loss of $38 million (29 per cent of dollar losses). In 1982, 1,465, or 19.2 per cent of total fires, were set and caused a loss of $49.3 million.

Of the 1,562 arson incidents, 586 (37 per cent) were classified as vandalism or mischief. This category has historically accounted for the bulk of arson incidents.

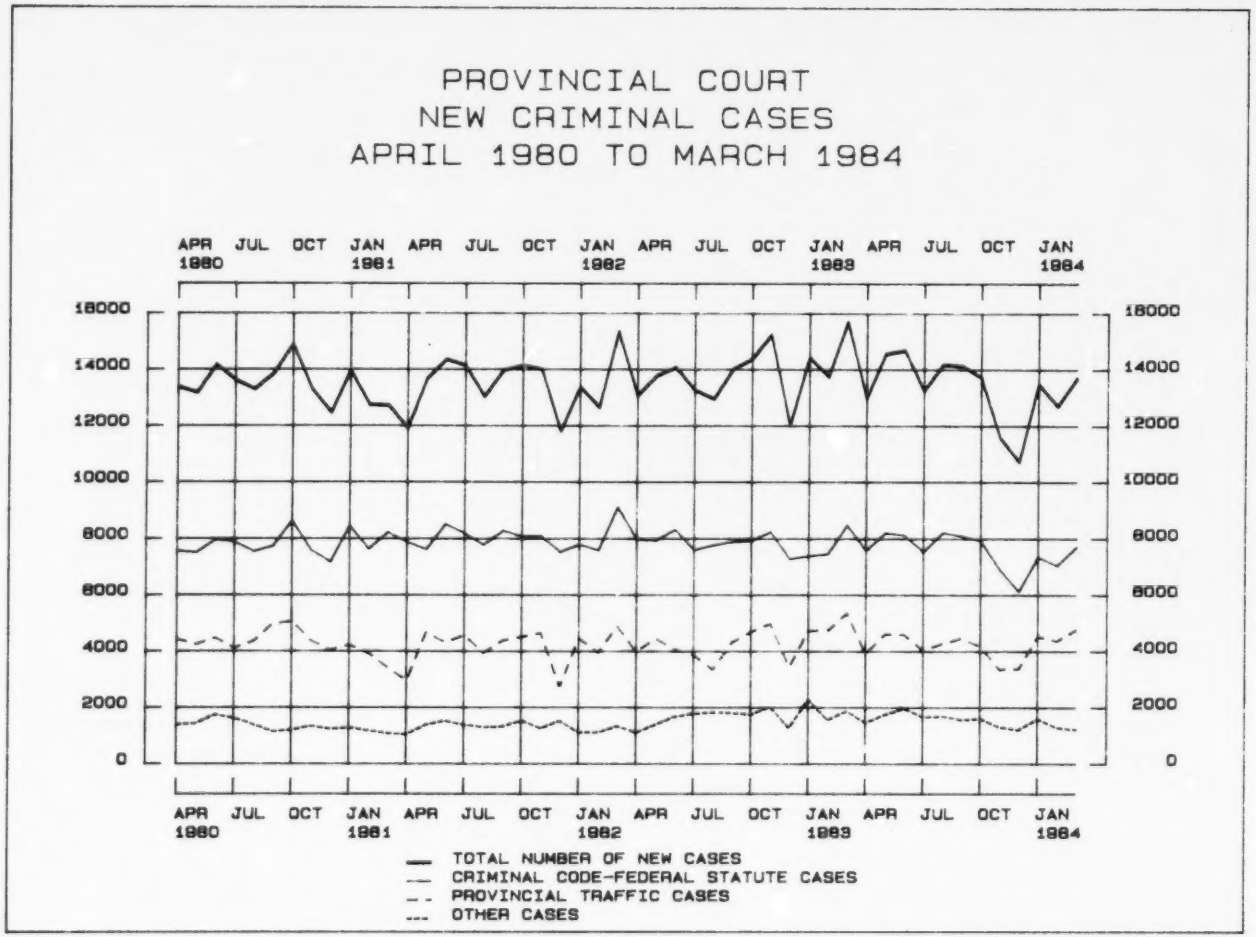
	Incidents	Injured	Fatalities	Dollar Loss (in millions)
Arson for financial gain	34	1	3	2.5
Arson as a cover-up crime	165	2		4.3
Arson for revenge, spite	29	1		0.6
Arson-mental disorder, suicide	24	4	1	0.3
Arson-vandalism, mischief	586	8		8.7
Arson-intimidation	3			0.7
Arson-motive unknown	466	34		11.5
Suspected Arson-motive unknown	255	5	1	9.4
Arson Total	**1,562**	**55**	**5**	**38.0**



This graph records the total number of actual offences on a monthly basis for the fiscal years 80/81 to 83/84. The graph shows a seasonal variation with lower volumes in the winter months and higher volumes in the summer months. The total volume of offences in the 83/84 fiscal year was 438,856, a decrease of 3.9% from the 82/83 fiscal year. The one sub-category in this graph shows the number of Criminal Code offences. In the 83/84 fiscal year, the total number of Criminal Code offences was 386,476, a decrease of 4.6% from the 82/83 fiscal year.

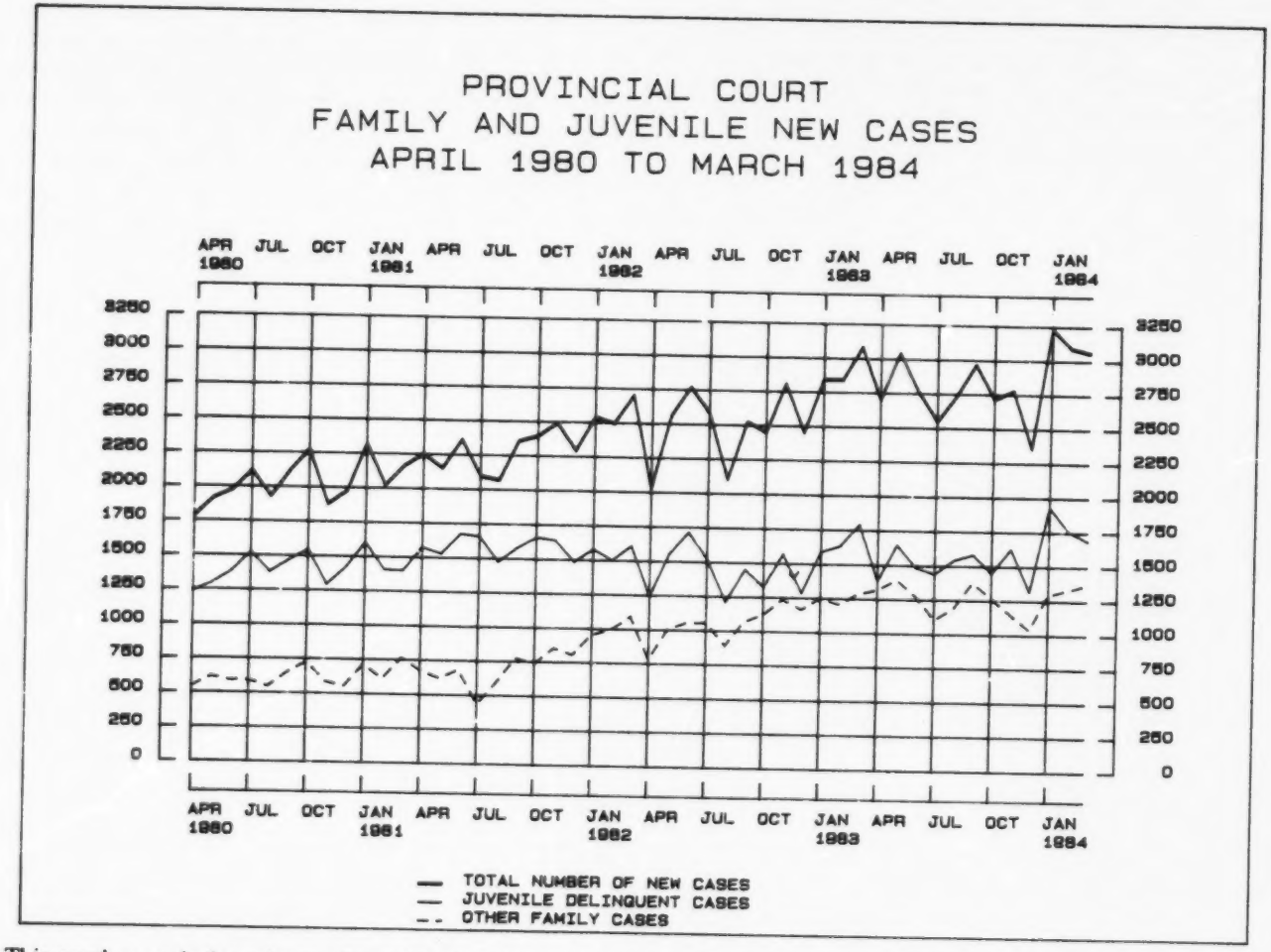


This graph records the total number of persons charged with offences on a monthly basis for the fiscal years 80/81 to 83/84. The overall number of persons charged has been decreasing minimally during the past three fiscal years. The total number of persons charged in the 83/84 fiscal year was 73,083, a decrease of 5.5% from the 82/83 fiscal year. The number of persons charged with property offences decreased by 4.1% to 36,026. The number of persons charged with offences against other persons was 7,479, an increase of 3.2% over the 82/83 fiscal year.

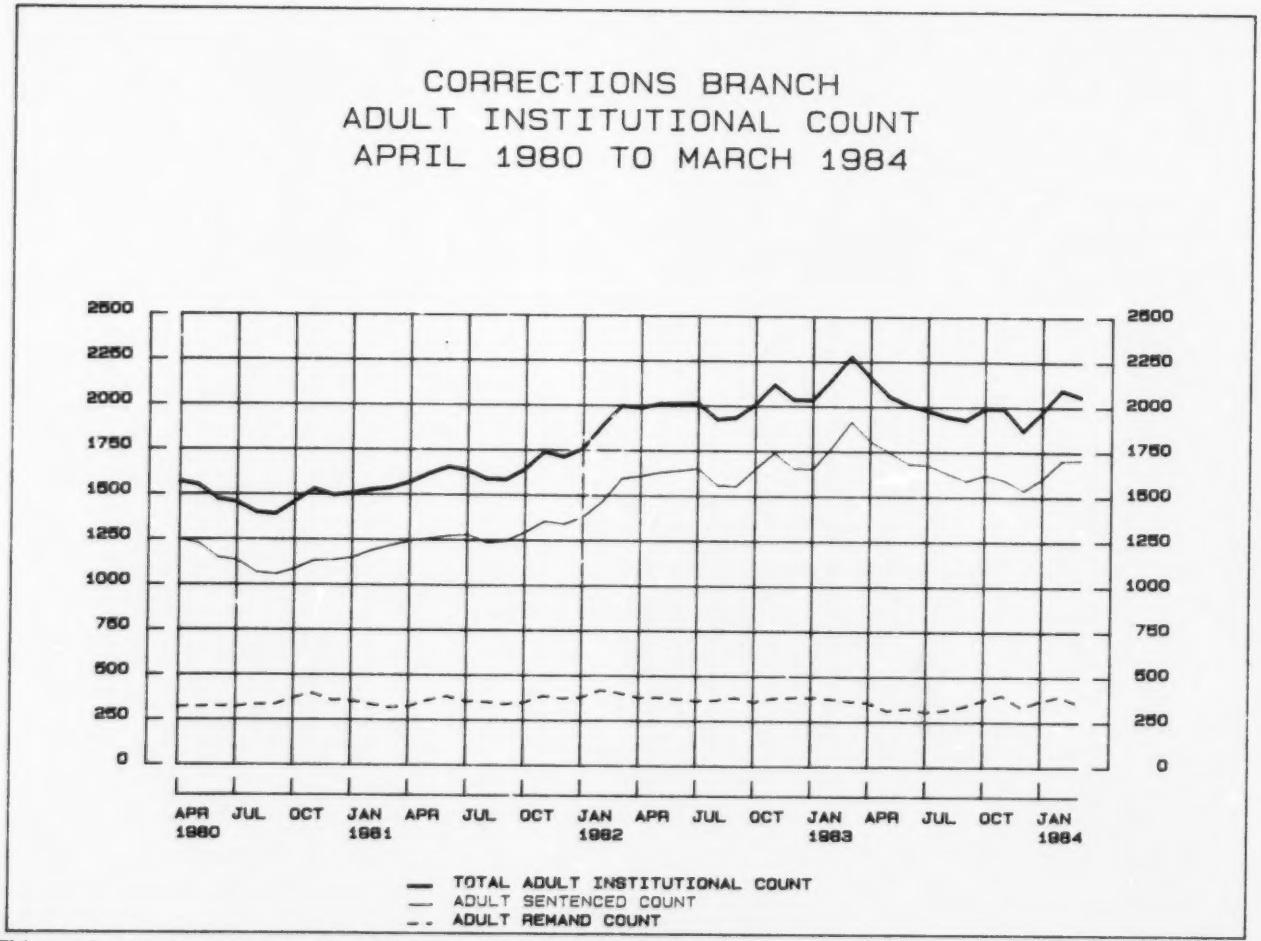


This graph records the volume of new criminal cases coming to the attention of the provincial court on a monthly basis for the fiscal years 80/81 to 83/84. There has been a general decline in the number of new cases for the 83/84 fiscal year. The total number of new cases for the 83/84 fiscal year was 159,746, down 4.2% from the 82/83 fiscal year.

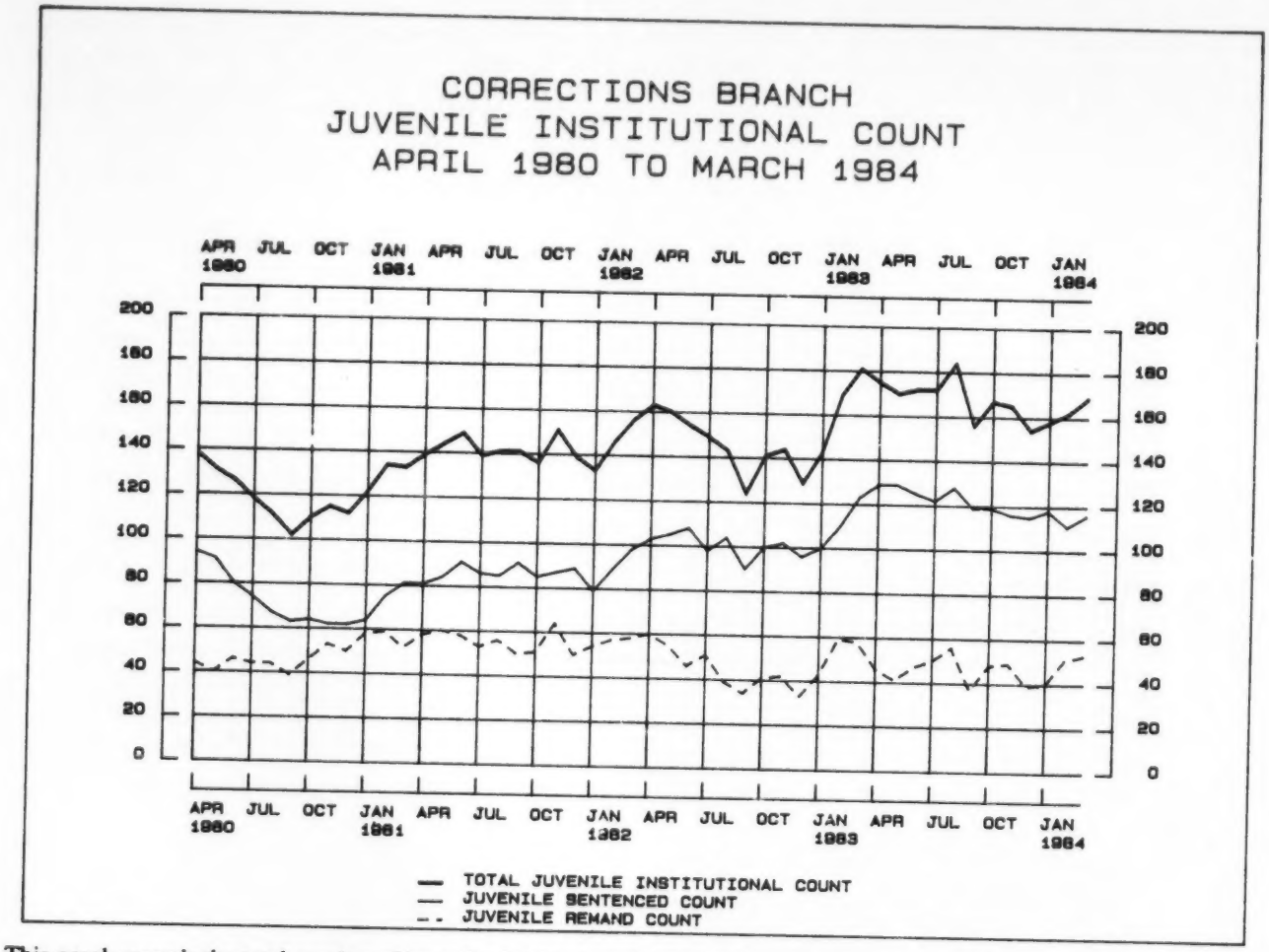
Criminal Code/federal statute new cases accounted for 90,862 of total number of new cases; provincial traffic cases for 50,510 and other cases for 18,374.



This graph records the volume of new family and juvenile cases coming to the attention of the provincial court on a monthly basis for the fiscal years 80/81 to 83/84. The total number of new cases has steadily increased over the period covered by this graph. This is largely due to the dramatic increase in non-juvenile cases for the two years prior to 83/84. For 83/84, there was a total of 34,073 new cases, of which 18,872 were new juvenile delinquency cases and 15,121 other new family court cases. The % increases over the 82/83 fiscal year are 9.7%, 5.4%, and 14.9% respectively.



This graph records the total number of persons held in adult institutions on a monthly basis for the fiscal years 80/81 to 83/84. During the 81/82 and 82/83 fiscal years, fairly large increases in adult institutional counts were registered. This is followed by a very small decrease of 1.8% in 83/84 from 82/83. For the 83/84 fiscal year, there was an average of 2,007 persons per month in institutions. Of this average, 1,658 were institutionalized because of sentence, and 348 for remand respectively from the 82/83 fiscal year.



This graph records the total number of juveniles held in juvenile institutions on a monthly basis for the fiscal years 80/81 to 83/84. The average juvenile institutional count has been increasing over the period covered by this graph. For the 83/84 fiscal year, there was an average of 167 juveniles per months in institutions, with 121 on sentenced status and 47 on remand status. The average total count increased by 11.3% over the 82/83 fiscal year, and the average sentenced count showed a 17.5% increase. The average remand count remained the same as the 82/83 fiscal year.

Appendix E

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

June, 1985

Please note:
The correct mailing address for all Victoria offices of the Ministry of Attorney General is as follows:

Ministry of Attorney General
(Branch, Division, or Section)
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q.C.
Room 232
501 Belleville Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 387-1866.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
E. N. (Ted) Hughes, Q.C.
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
Tel: 384-4434

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Deputy Attorney General
E. N. (Ted) Hughes, Q.C.

Commissioner of Corrections,
Corrections Branch
Bernard G. Robinson

Director, Court Services Branch
A. K. B. Sheridan

A/Director, Criminal Justice Branch
Dennis T. R. Murray

Chairman, Legal Services Branch
E. Robert A. Edwards, Q.C.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General,
Policy Planning Branch
Robert D. Adamson

Assistant Deputy Minister, Police
Services Branch
Robin Bourne

Assistant Deputy Minister, Support
Services Branch
Frank A. Rhodes

INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

A/Director
Ken Horodyski
3rd Floor,
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-1712

CORRECTIONS BRANCH

Commissioner of Corrections
Bernard G. Robinson
Corrections Branch
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910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-5354

Deputy Commissioner Corrections
Branch
Dave Bahr
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-5354

Director of Inspections and Standards
J. V. Cain
Corrections Branch
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-5948

REGION 1
Regional Director
J. B. Graham
Vancouver Island Region
947 Fort Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 3K3 Tel: 387-1581

REGION 2
Regional Director
E. W. Harrison
Vancouver Region
401-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-2880

REGION 3
Regional Director
A. E. Neufeld
Fraser Region
205-2580 Cedar Park Place
Clearbrook, B.C.
V2T 3S5 Tel: 859-6701

REGION 4
Regional Director of Corrections
W. F. Foster
Interior Region
#101-455 Columbia Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 6K4 Tel: 828-4050

REGION 5
A/Regional Director of Corrections
B. F. Rafuse
Northern Region
4th Floor, Plaza 400
1011 Fourth Avenue
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3H9 Tel: 565-6050

COURT SERVICES BRANCH

Director
Tony Sheridan
Court Services Headquarters
Law Courts, 6th Floor
850 Burdett Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 1B4 Tel: 387-1521

Management Resources
Director
Donald Rose
Court Services Headquarters
Law Courts, 6th Floor
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Victoria, B.C.
V8W 1B4 Tel: 387-1521

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Regional Director
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Court Services Branch
947 Fort Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-1496

REGION 2
Regional Director
Steve Rumsey
Court Services Branch
Law Courts
800 Smithe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E1 Tel: 660-2304

REGION 3
Regional Director
Roy W. Pettit
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4th Floor, Law Courts
Begbie Square
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REGION 5
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Prince George, B.C.
V2L 3G6 Tel: 565-6075

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRANCH

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Policy & Support Services
Director
Hal N. Yacouwar
Criminal Justice Branch
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V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-4481

Administrative Officer
Ray Nelson
Criminal Justice Branch
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Victoria, B.C.
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Film Classification Division
Director
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V2C 6K4 Tel: 828-4021

REGION 6
Regional Crown Counsel
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Vice-Chairman
Norman J. Prelypchan
Legal Services Branch
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Chief Solicitor
Jakob S. de Villiers
Solicitors Division
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Legislative Counsel's Office

Chief Legislative Counsel
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POLICY PLANNING BRANCH

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Assistant Deputy
Attorney General
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Policy and Program Analysis Division
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Gary Martin
Policy Planning Branch
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Special Projects Division
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Donna Levin
Policy Planning Branch
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SUPPORT AND REGULATORY SERVICES BRANC
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Assistant Deputy Minister
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Finance and Administration Division
Executive Director
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Support Services Branch
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Financing Operations Section
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Financial Policy and Analysis Section
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Budget Analysis Unit
Manager
W. J. Prentice
Support Services Branch
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910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-4505

Facilities Management Section
Director
Allan Paul
Support Services Branch
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-1157

Data Services Section
Director
Frank H. Letkeman
Support Services Branch
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-5281

Information Services Division
A/Director
Ken H[illegible]dyski
Support Services Branch
3rd Floor
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Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-1712

Library Services Section
A/Director
Jane Taylor
Support Services Branch
4th Floor
609 Broughton Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 384-4434

Personnel Services Division
Director
Wayne Scale
Support Services Branch
4th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-1891

Office of the Public Trustee
C. W. Foote
Suite 265
800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E5 Tel: 685-2431

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

B.C. Board of Parole
Chairman
John Konrad
203, 10334-152nd A Street
Surrey, B.C.
V3R 7P6 Tel: 581-4414

B.C. Coroners Service
Chief Coroner
R. W. Galbraith
245 East Columbia Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 3W4 Tel: 521-6601

B.C. Police Commission
Chairman
Malcolm Matheson
#405-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-2385

B.C. Racing Commission
Chairman
R. Bruce Harvey
Commissioner Secretary
Robert E. Collis
210-4259 Canada Way
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 1H1 Tel: 438-6555

Law Reform Commission
Chairman
A. L. Close
Box 10135
Pacific Centre
700 W. Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7Y 1C6 Tel: 660-2366

Legal Services Society
Executive Director
Stephen Owen
Box 3, Ste. 300
1140 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4G1 Tel: 660-4600

Office of the Fire Commissioner
Fire Commissioner
Gordon R. Anderson
2780 East Broadway Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V5M 1Y8 Tel: 251-3131

Order-In-Council Patients Review Board
Chairman
Neil A. McDiarmid, Q.C.
2nd Floor
93 Sixth Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 2X4 Tel: 525-0341

Native Indian Programs
Coordinator
Robert Exell
202-815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 2E6 Tel: 660-2430

Land Title Office
Director
J. P. Malcolm McAvity
5th Floor
910 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4 Tel: 387-1903

Appendix F

STATUTES
1983/84

Accounts (Certified General)
Accountants (Chartered)
Accountants (Management)
Age of Majority
Arbitration
Architects
Attorney General

Barristers and Solicitors
Bonding
Builders Lien

Civil Rights Protection
Company (s. 348)
Condominium (all matters affecting powers and duties of Registrar of Titles)
Constitutional Question
Coroners
Correction
County Boundary
County Court
Court Agent
Court of Appeal
Court Order Enforcement
Court Order Interest
Court Rules
Criminal Injury Compensation
Crown Franchise
Crown Proceeding
Curfew

Disciplinary Authority Protection

Escheat

Estate Administration
Estates of Missing Persons
Evidence
Expropriation

Family Compensation
Family Relations
Federal Courts Jurisdiction
Financial Disclosure

Fire Services
Firearm
Fireworks
Fort Nelson Indian Reserve Minerals Revenue Sharing
Fraudulent Conveyance
Fraudulent Preference
Frustrated Contract

Good Samaritan

Holiday Shopping Regulation
Homestead
Horse Racing

Indian Cut-off Lands Disputes
Infants
Insurance (s. 355)
Interpretation

Judicial Review Procedure
Jury
Justice Administration

Land (Settled Estate)
Land (Wife Protection)
Land Title
Land Title Inquiry
Land Transfer Form
Law and Equity
Law Reform Commission
Legal Services Society
Legitimacy
Libel and Slander
Limitation

Married Woman's Property
Motion Picture
Municipal (Part 20)

National Cablevision Limited Transfer of Jurisdiction
Negligence
Notaries

Occupiers Liability
Offence
Ombudsman

Partition of Property
Patients Property
Pawnbrokers
Perpetuity
Police
Power of Appointment
Power of Attorney
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Privacy
Private Investigators and Security Agencies
Probate Recognition
Property Law
Provincial Court
Public Trustee

Queen's Counsel

Regulations

Sales on Consignment
Securities (s. 142)
Sheriff
Small Claim
Statute of Frauds
Statute Revision
Statute Uniformity
Subpoena (Interprovincial)
Supreme Court
Survivorship and Presumption of Death

Trespass
Trust Variation
Trustee
Trustee (Church Property)

Wills (except Part 2)
Wills Variation

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